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# The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 30 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date About. | Steamers. | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Feb. | Morvada | 8198 | |
| 16th " | Neuralia | 9082 | |
| 21st " | Somali † | 6712 | |
| 23th " | Karmala | 89 3 | |

*The Somali is fully booked with passengers from China, and will have no accommodation for passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

| Date About | Steamer. | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Feb. | Khybar | 8946 | To Colombo & Calcutta |
| 8th " | Nevasa | 2071 | To |
| 13th " | Dunera | 5414 | To China |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamers | |
|---|---|---|
| 2nd Feb. | Chakla | Karachi Via K ports 10 A.M |
| 5th " | Lassa | Karachi Direct. |
| 6th " | Baroda | Karachi & P. Gulf. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenshin Maru | C Hideshima | 7921 | 25th Feb. | 12th Mar' |
| Sikkai Maru | R. Hayashi | 3708 | 27th Jan. | 6th Feb |
| Wakamatsu Maru | H. Mitsocka | 2721 | 27th Jan. | 9th Feb |
| Shinryu Maru | S. Mori | 3170 | 1st Feb. | 12th Feb. |
| *Yebesiu Maru | M. Kiamura | 3959 | 8th Feb. | 15th Feb. |
| Nagano Maru | S. Oya | 3919 | 18th Feb | 1st Mar |
| Kimi Maru | ... | 3193 | 7 Feb. | 3rd Mar. |
| *Yetsefu Maru | Y. Arakida | 4141 | 18th Feb. | 3rd Mar. |

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—

E. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Elies Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—187 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam Maru | D Inui-zumi | 22nd Feb. | 2nd Mar. | Japan |
| Gesmei Maru | K. Uchi | 25th Jan. | 4th Feb. | Japan |
| Bushu Maru | T. Fujita | 24th Jan. | 1st Feb. | Japan |
| Kaikai Maru | K. Mori | 28rd Feb. | 3rd Feb | Japan |
| Siam Maru ... | D. Inui-zumi | 1st Feb. 2nd Feb | 9th Feb. 3rd Mar | Japan |

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Siam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah Mosul, Basrah City.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000
Called up Capital ..... £609,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T., (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir James Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H. Batty, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

E. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorized ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 21,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 21,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 16,55,780 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 18,20,592 | 0 | 0 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hoshiarpur | Ludhiana |
| Bombay | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Calcutta | Jullundhur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Patiala |
| Delhi | Jhelum City | Rawalpindi |
| D. I Khan | Karachi | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Kasur | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Lahore City | Srinagar |
| Gajan | Lyallpur | Umballa City |
| Hapur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on all stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 20,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 12,50,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE,
[illegible] Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)

With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £2,985,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO ..... £4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE ..... £4,015,000

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LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.

OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,50,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Yokohama | Karenko |
| New York | Moji | Keelung |
| Shanghai | Amoy | Mukuang |
| Hongkong | Canton | Taitoh |
| Singapore | Foochow | Shinchiku |
| Batavia | Hankow | Taichu |
| Semarang | Kiukiang | Taman |
| Soorabaya | Swatow | Takow |
| Tokyo | Ako | Tamsui |
| Kobe | Giran | Towen |
| Osaka | Kagi | Bangkok |

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

58, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. AIKAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 357.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 65,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Kure | San Francisco |
| Bingomachi | Kusume | Seattle |
| Dotonbori | Kyoto | Semba |
| Hakata | London | Shanghai |
| Hankaw | Moji | Shimonoseki |
| Hiroshima | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | Nakanoshima | Torihamacho |
| Hyogo | New York | Wakamatsu |
| Kawaguchi | Nihama | Yanai |
| Kobe | Onomichi | Yokohama |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 869.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

110, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Ezulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarooposhad, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Presidency Association & Co.)
[illegible] Nowrosji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

Trustees of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)

According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Estd. 1891.

| Head Office: | Chief Agents: |
|---|---|
| 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA. | D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA. |

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
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Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- each
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MEHTA does not claim to be cheaper in the first cost but he does claim to be "THE CHEAPEST" in the long run, for by giving HIGHER REALIZATIONS and very often by getting ASTONISHINGLY GOOD PRICES for your goods, valuables or properties, he saves you from playing "Penny wise and Pound foolish" so frequently.

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KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

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RAILWAY HOTEL

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Competent Chefs. High Class Mixed and Billiard Tables.

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An ideal Laundry established for the careful dressing of Customers' linen.

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Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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**Fiction, without the semblance of Truth, is—**
**INFLICTION !**

A Novel or a Drama or a Photoplay—howsoever, much Excitement and Sensation—pall's when it is bereft of Realism.
This is just the one drawback of the so-called Modern Super-Films that

## "TIH-MINH"

the marvellons, melodious Picture Drama by Gaumont Company, scrupulously avoids. It is a Tale told on the Screen in the most homely Life like—manner and the situations therein portrayed are developed amidst every-day surroundings. Not a foot of the Reel smacks of the impossible, the hyperbolical or the super-natural.

## "TIH-MINH"

is essentially of the Earth, earthy ! There is a melodious bringing together of the European and the Indian Life.

## WEST- END CINEMA
(New Churney Road,)
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Fatty Comedy.
Four Shows Daily—5-30, 7; 8-45 ; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

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## THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Under the management of James McGrath
The Greatest Play ever Shown at London's Home of Comedy
**'A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"**
ROLLICKING LAUGHTER ! PURE ENJOYMENT!!
With A Cast Composed of the Original Players and Others: Ernest Thesiger, Kitty Barlow, Alfred Drayton, Bertie Wright, Stanley Lathbury, Esme Hubbard, James Lindsay, and Dorothy Minto.

---

## THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Under the management of James McGrath
THE KING AND QUEEN OF PICTURES
THEIR FIRST PLAY SINCE THEIR MARRIAGE
**Francis Bushman & Beverly Bayne**
IN
**"THE POOR RICH MAN"**
The Romantic Story of a Penniless Millionaire
A Brilliant Social METRO Comedy
WHICH is the Most Powerful——MONEY OR LOVE?

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## HOUDINI! HOUDINI!
The Master Mystery
THRILLING EPISODES
SECOND WEEK
MORE SENSATIONS
## THE GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

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**SHELDON LEWIS**
"THE ZENITH VILLAIN OF THE MOVIES"
appears this week with beautiful
LEAH BAIRD and Dare Devil—HUTCHISON
in the Pathe's thundering and Patriotic Serial
## WOLVES OF KULTUR
Third Instalment at the Popular Picture Rendezvous
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(Tram Terminus, Girgaum.)
If you are anxious to see some specimen of "KULTUR" you must not miss this Instalment.
Four Shows Daily—5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

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***Will be out shortly***
## Messrs. Patankar Friends & Co:'s
FIRST DRAMATIC PRODUCTION :
# SHAKUNTALA
**or The Fateful Ring**
adapted from the drama of the same name and strictly in accordance with the Drama.
BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST POET
## KALIDASA
FOR BOOKING APPLY TO—
## Patankar Friends & Co.,
NAGDEVI STREET, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

# THE EMPIRE
COMMENCING 14th Feb.
LOVE'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE AGES
## *Coming to the Empire*
A COLOSSAL TWO MILLION DOLLAR SPECTACLE
## INTOLERANCE
THE MOST MONUMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CINEMA
IN WHICH
**Four Paralleled Stories of the World's Wordly Evolution unfold before the vision in thrilling sequence.**

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## THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
**T. Daniel Frawley**
PRESENTS
**The Frawley Company**
In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes
To-Night, Wednesday 4th February at 9-30 p. m. Sharp.
**"Three Faces East"**
The Great play of the Secret Service by Anthony Paul Kelly.
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking for to-night Attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 6-15 p. m.

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**A Double Attraction!**
Our Great offer of the handsome presents of a fine
**Motor Car**
AND
**Two Bicycles**
have created a great sensation in Bombay. Thousands of Cinema goers on Saturday and Sunday literally raided our Picture-Palace to have a try at the prizes.
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The Greatest Star of the World, in our powerful Six Weeks Serial
## The Circus King
The opening 3 Episodes—6 parts are screened this Week.
## Victoria Cinema
(Edward Theatre—Kalbadevi Road.)
A Rearing 2-Reels
## CHARLIE CHAPLIN
COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Three Shows Daily ; at 7, 8-45, 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
PLEASE NOTE—At the end of the Serial the Motorcar will be given away free to the lucky winner of the Orchestra Class Tickets, while the two Bicycles are for the first and Second Classes Tickets respectively.

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To-night! To-night! Every Night 9-30p.m.
**Grand Change of Programme**
GREAT NOVELTY NEW AMUSEMENTS
## SHELLAR'S
## Royal Circus
Sandhurst Road, Near Globe Cinema.
**100 Animals 30 Artists**
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)
Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
*Students at Half Rates for the Matinees only.*
Rates Rs. 10, 3, 2, 1, Gallery As. 8.
T. G. SHELLAR, Proprietor. J. W. WALLETT, General Manager.

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Under the kind Patronage of
**H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda**
THE
## Gandharva Natak Mandali
will perform at
The New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road
Wednesday 4th February 1920 at 8 p m. (S. T.)
*(In aid of the Israelite League's Funds.)*
Sangit] EKACHA PYALA [Acts 5
*Season & Complimentary Tickets will not (be allowed this night)*
Saturday, 7th February, 1920, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Sangit] SWAYANWAR Acts 5
Sunday, 8th February, 1920, at 3 p.m (S.T.)
Sangit] VIDYAHARANA [ Acts 3
Tickets can be had at the Mandali's residence, in the Bungalow of Nanshankarshet's Temple, Tardev Road, near Grant Road Station.
K. P. PANDIT, MANAGER.

---

THE
## EXCELSIOR
Under the management of James McGrath
To-day at 6-30 p m.
Marie Corelli's
MOST POPULAR WORK
**"Temporal Power"**
The much discussed Novel that brought the celebrated Authoresees to the zenith of her fame.

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
Showing to-night a remarkably fine Pathe Photoplay in which is exposed the methods of the
RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE.
No more powerful film has ever been shown in Bombay. It is full of thrills and will hold you spellbound all the way through its five reels. It is entitled the
## Yellow Ticket
featuring
## Fannie Ward.
The biggest film of the year. The
## Yellow Ticket
featuring
## Fannie Ward.
Be sure you see it to-night. The
## Yellow Ticket
featuring
## Fannie Ward.
the idol of England and America, and already famous in Bombay. Be sure and see her in the film adaption of the play which ran more than four hundred nights in New York and three hundred in Chicago
Also showing
**Pathe Gazette**
REGINALD AND ROSALIND (Comic)
Coloured film: BIRDS IN THE FIELDS
Time : 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

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FOR Illustrated BOOKLET *Apply to* ANNAPURNA COOKER CO. Near Cinema, Girgaum BOMBAY

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AMUSEMENT

## ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
**Howitt Phillips Co.**
To-day at 9-30 p. m.
Sir Arthur Pinero's great work
**The Second Mrs. Tanqueray**
With Miss Gertrude F. Gedart, in the title role (Mrs. Patrick Campbell's great triumph) and a BENEFIT night to bid farewell to her many Bombay admirers.
Mr. Charles Howitt as "Aubrey Tanqueray" will make his adieux to his many kind patrons.
To-morrow (Thursday) at 5 p.m.
SPECIAL FAREWELL MATINEE
**The Second Mrs. Tanqueray**
Night prices : Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices : Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

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**Picture Programme**
To-day, at 6-30 p.m.
To-morrow (Thursday) at 10 p.m.
Friday at 6-30 & p.m.
**"The Sunset Princess"**
Adapted from Wallace Coburn's Story
**"Yellowstone Pete's Daughter"**
Beauty, the daughter of Mr. Pete, is a borne horsewoman and the sweet-heart of Buck Dawson, a ranchman. A tourist allures her to elope with him and takes her to a hotel where in an intoxicated state, he insults her. Buck follows them and fights a duel with the tourist who dies and Buck marries Beauty.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
Prices : Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

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**FREE! FREE!!**
A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1920 is sent on receipt of a two annas stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.
RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ, (B.) 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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**ACHES.**
IN THE CHEST
Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.
RUB ON THE CHEST
**Odma's**
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
for quick relief and speedy cure.
Rs. 1-4-0 post free
**Anglo-Indian Drug&Ch. Co.**
155 St Memon St. Market, BOMBAY

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P. O. BOX 259 BOMBAY.

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ALL SORTS OF
LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES
Can be had at prices beyond competition
Trial Solicited. Catalogues Free.
CROCKILAL GHELABHAI
255, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY No. 3.

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## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, MOPALDAS LALDAS,, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## LOST.

LOST.—A SPLIT TICKET for twenty-five shares Nos. 23703, to 23727 of the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., standing in the name of Rai Bahadare Sultansingh. Due notice has been issued to the Company concerned. JAGJIWAN UJAINSINGH and Co., 5, Dalal Street, Bombay. 8295

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CLERKS' STRIKE IN BOMBAY.—Is not possible. But they can surely strike higher pay by learning Shorthand. New System takes only 24 hours to master. Money Back Guarantee. Get particulars to-day from DUTTON'S 24-HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, (A 1) Girgaon, Bombay. 8352

WHAT SUPREME BLESSING do you pray for? "Perfect health and strength", if so, just drop a letter with descriptions of disease. Particulars free. Correspondence confidential. O. EMPORIM, 1/4, Beadon Row, Calcutta (B). 8318

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regarding Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail to write to us when in the market for Typewriters. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will make you a regular customer. Write to-day for List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARD TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—COMPETENT READERS for the "Bombay Chronicle" Press. Apply sharp to the General Manager.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—COURT CLERK, DESPATCHING CLERK and TYPIST for a Solicitor's Office. Apply Box No. 997 The "Bombay Chronicle." 8331

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN and two TRACERS immediately. Apply Box No. 1, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8345

WANTED—English knowing CLERKS and TEACHERS with experience. Age 30 to 40. Pay up to Rs. 50 p.m. according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8311

WANTED—SALESMEN, experienced in Glassware, Hardware, Chemicals, Hosiery, and Bunder Lines. Apply to Box No. 995, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8316

WANTED—Expert SHORTHAND TYPISTS having good knowledge of English and Correspondence. Apply stating terms and previous Experience to Advertisement Box No. 998, "Bombay Chronicle." 8335

WANTED—A competent CLERK, salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Apply personally with testimonials to SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort. 8347

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN in Piece Goods and Yarn. Salary according to qualification. Only experience may apply stating age, qualifications and expected salary in his own handwriting to Box No. 971, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 819

WANTED—Competants OVERSEERS and MISTRIS to supervise building constructions. Handsome salary to really a capable man; Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to Box No. 991, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8297

WANTED for the Svadeshi Mills, Kurla, TWO CLERKS accurate in figures. Attendance from 8 a.m., to 6 p.m., with one hour's rest. Applications, with copies of testimonials enclosed, and mention of salary required, to be sent to the MANAGER, Svadeshi Mills, Kurla (Thana District). 8271

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST for an Export and Import Firm, with knowledge of correspondence. Salary from Rs. 45 to 50 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 989, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8270

WANTED—A thoroughly practical first or second class certificated ENGINEER for an up-country Mill. Reply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to Box No. 990, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8284

WANTED.—A competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. having great experience of Export and Import Line. Handsome Salary. Please apply with full qualifications to Box No. 974 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8202

WANTED—A HIGH COURT PLEADER, well experienced in Gujarati and Hindi to work as a SECRETARY. Apply sharp with the particulars of salary, etc., to Box No. 980, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8234

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent SALESMAN for China and Glass Department. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 8354

WATCH REPAIRER—Required at once. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 8355

WANTED—A smart SALESMAN for a well established retail shop in Bombay, Fort. Liberal terms. Apply with testimonials, P. O. Box No. 457. 8299

## WANTED.

WANTED the GROUND or FIRST FLOOR of a building in Fort for our immediate occupation, suitable rent allowed. Apply to the MANAGER Punjab National Bank, Limited, Bombay. 8258

CAPITALIST WANTED to invest large or small sums on sound securities. Apply Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8346

WANTED—One Ton NEW FORD CHASSIS and TOURING CARS for immediate delivery. Apply Box No 984, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 8265

WANTED—PURCHASERS OF COAL DUST of good quality. Apply sharp to Box No. 992, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8310

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOTOR of 12 H.P. Direct Current, 460 Volts. Apply FORT FLOUR MILL, Mint Road, Fort. 8298

FOR SALE—A Brand New five-seater FORD CAR FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ opposite Charni Road Station. 8318

FOR SALE—Passenger Bodies for One Ton, Ford Lorries for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 986, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8267

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7465

AHATMA SHAHJOT SURMA an elixir for eye-complaints. Excellent certificates from judges and physicians for Consumption, Asthma, One trial. P. H. KATHAWALA, Anklesvar. 7910

SALE—LET at Malad 1,500 sq. yds., well, two rooms; also to let bangalow Murvey Road for the season. Write Box No. 988, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8269

FOR SALE—VULCAN INSU; Universal Insu; Industrial Mills; Indian Steel Wire Products and Bihar Rice Mills Shares. Send offers to Box No. 987. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 8268

FOR SALE—One 12 Volt CAV DYNOMA with battery complete in good condition. Price Rs. 500 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 983, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8263

FOR SALE.—One "Musgraves" Steam Engine of 2,200 I. H. P. in excellent working order Apply MAYASHANKER THACKER & Co., Bombay. 8235

FOR SALE—One RENALD CAR in good working order. Price Rs. 4,000. For full particulars apply AHMED ABDUL SATTAR 246/8, Jacaeria Musjid. 8315

THE "MONOGRAM" AMERICAN SHOE POLISH produces great and permanent brilliancy, and acts as a leather preservative Can be had at all dealers. Insist on getting it 6154

EVERY kind of STATIONERY you use carries your personality with it. Good stationery creates goodwill so use the BEST STATIONERY. We stock the best but charge the least. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

ARTISTS, you should check profiteering by buying your supplies from a firm whose rates are fixed and quality guaranteed. Try us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. W

FOR SALE:—12/14 H. P. Newton Bennet. A first class ITALIAN CAR 1915 Model complete with Mechanical Self-starter, Electric Lights, and in excellent order. Being sold as owner is going in for a larger Car. Price Rs. 10,500. May be seen and tried at The BOMBAY MOTOR CAR, Co., Ltd., Apollo Bunder. 8300

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5, Back Spacer and Tab. Look and work like New. Ruber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7, 10, 11, Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE BOOT BARGAINS—Brown Marching Boots, Rs. 12, White Buck or White Chrome Tennis shoes Rs. 12, Patent Leather Derby or Oxford shoes at Rs. 15, Patent Leather Mess Boots Rs. 35, Brown or Black Brogue shoes Rs. 10, Green W. P. Canvas Holdalls, leather bound, solid straps, 5 by 3 ft. Rs. 18. All Boots guaranteed well made. Priced low with view to introduce C. I. BOOT DEPOT, No. 31, Main Street, Mhow. 8343

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Handsome SHOWEY, small BABA-PONIES. Apply to V. G. AKULA, G. B. V. C., Veterinary Surgeon, Belasis Road. Byculla, Bombay. 8333

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & CO., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

## TO BE LET.

TO LET.—On 5 to 10 years' LEASE plot (with foundation) 330 sq. yds. near Bhuleshwar Street. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 978, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8232

TO SUB-LET—A portion suitable for office from 1st March, on Hornby Road. Lift available. Apply Box No. 999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8337

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE has, on its list applications for employment from Officers and other ranks of the Army, possessing experience in Bookkeeping, Banking, Building Contracts, Canteen Management, Civil Engineering, Commercial Travelling, Decorating, Electrical Engineering, Insurance, Journalism, Motor Engineering, Motor Transportation and Rubber Trade, Radiography and Research Work, Retort Setting and Brick Laying, Storekeeping, Shipping, Shorthand Typewriting, Stock Exchange, Tin Plate Laying, Clerical Work and Supervision of Labour and also a Solicitor and a Wool Expert.

Employers who have suitable vacancies are requested to communicate with this office as early as possible.

H. F. KNIGHT,
Secretary,
Resettlement Committee, Bombay.
Secretariat:
Bombay, 31st January, 1920. 8288

### NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on 15th February, 1920, by the Superintending Engineer, Krishnaraja Sagara Works for the supply of cement and shed materials required for the use of North and South Banks of Krishnaraja Sagara Works from 1st March, 1920, to 28th February, 1921.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
Krishnaraja Sagara Works. 8286

### NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY H. Shed, 500 feet long and 110 feet broad, served by Railway, is available at Grain Depot, Mazagon, for the storage of grain and seeds.

J. H. REYNOLDS,
Manager,
Bombay Port Trust Railway.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, 8276

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL OIL KEROSINE FOR LUHGTING, AND GAS-MAKING. OIL LUBRICATING, CLEANING AND LIGHTING, INCLUDING COCOANUT AND MINERAL OILS, LINSEED OILS DOUBLE BOILED AND RAW TURPENTINE AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT, at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 26th February, 1920, for the supply of above oils, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1920.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils required and the condition on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Stores Superintendent's Office, Parel, on payment Rs. for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted and to sign the agreement attached to the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of articles tendered for subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 either wholly in paper or wholly in cash, should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle) or Government Promissory Notes or other securities provided the market value of the securities on the day of deposit equals to the amount required will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order." no abbreviations being made. The Company is not responsible for any depreciation and in case of depreciation the Contractor may be called upon to put up a further deposit. Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company will only be collected if it is payable in Bombay and at the special request of the Depositors. Collections of interest are arranged for at the beginning of April and October each year.

5 The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. E. WEBB,
Chief Stores Superintendent,
Chief Stores Superintendent's Office, Parel,

### FOR SALE.

MESOPOTAMIA ..... River Craft.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Sale will be held in Bombay on or about 19th February, 1920, of a number of Paddle Steamers, Stern Wheelers, Tugs, Steam and Motor Launches, Barges, etc. the Surplus Fleet of Rivercraft not now required by H. M. Government in Mesopotamia.

Prospective Buyers should apply for particulars of craft available for sale to

Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co
Nicol Road, Bombay.

Not earlier than 17th February, 1920. 8278

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SIR HUKMICHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS of the above Company are posted to all the Shareholders and those who have not received them should write or see the Agents at the Registered Office immediately.

The date for payment for allotment money was 31st ultimo. Those who have not yet paid the same are requested to pay without further delay.

SIR HUKAMCHAND & BALKISONDAS & CO.,
Agents.
8344

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

### NOTICE,

APPLICATIONS for the verification stores at DeLisle Road, Bellasis Bridge and Foras Road Depots will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on the 19th day of February, 1920.

A copy of the rules of verification work and all other information connected therewith can be obtained from the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.
DeLisle Road,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1920. 8339

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing a chawl for Halalkhores with Sanitary fittings, etc., at Valpakhady, will be received up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on Thursday the 12th day of February, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

J. W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 3rd February, 1920. 8340

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS for 8,000 feet of 2½" Rubber Lined Canvas hose in fifty feet lengths (without couplings) will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 4th March, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. C. GREENOP,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Office:
Byculla, 3rd February, 1920. 8342

### TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS and BLOCKS of Rooms in brand new Buildings at Poi Bovri, Parel, at the junction of Dadar Road and Bhoiwada Cross Road, opposite Poi Bovri Tramway Terminus, and two minutes' walk from Elphinstone Road and Parel Stations. Blocks of Rooms for Hindus only. Apply Mr. GURU LAXMAN, at the premises. 8159

### NOTICE.

PLOTS for building Bungalows at Warden Road. For full particulars please apply to the Undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
M.S.A. (Lon.)
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors.
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle.
Fort, Bombay. 8274

### THE BON JUMERRI ANTHRACITE COLLIERY, LD.

MESSRS. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., will sell by Public Auction In the Exchange Commercial Salerooms, No. 5, Mission Row, Calcutta, at 12 o clock noon on MONDAY, the 9th February, 1920, under instructions from The Trustees for the Debenture Holders of the above Company, THE COLLIERY, PROPERTY & EFFECTS of The Bon Jumerri Anthracite Co., Ld., (as a going concern) situate at Salanpore E. I. Ry., Main Line, consisting of All Coal, mining Surface and other rights of and in the Leasehold lands and hereditaments comprising about 522 bighas or thereabouts situated in Mouza Jumerri Thana Sub-Registry Asansol, District Burdwan in Bengal and also all Buildings, Engines and Boiler Houses, Godowns, Warehouses and other appurtenant Buildings thereon and All and Singular the Furnaces, Forges, Foundries and Colliery Plant including Canals, Railways, Waggonways, Weighing Machines, Engines, Steam Engines, Utensils, Implements, Tools, Fixtures, Bricks, Rope, Timber, Goods and Chattels forming part of the working plant of the said Colliery.

The Property is sold subject to a mortgage referred to in the Conditions of Sale.

For full description of the properties and further Particulars and Conditions of Sale and for further information, the intending Purchasers can apply to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Dutt & Sen, Solicitors, of No. 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta or Messrs. Shroff & Dinsha, Solicitors, 375, Hornby Road Bombay.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,
8147 Auctioneers, Calcutta.

### WANTED.

OUR UPPER SUBORDINATES on the Temporary Establishment on salary of Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem, according to qualifications, plus the usual Travelling allowance. Qualified men and men having good experience of Roads and Buildings work need only apply to the undersigned at Belgaum with testimonials before 15th February, 1920.

B. E. VACHHA.
8302 Superintending Engineer, S. D.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE

# New Steam Navigation & Trading Company, Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT-1913.

**Capital - - - - - Rs. 1,00,00,000**

**Divided into 4,00,000 Shares of Rs. 25 each.**

The Present Issue is of 200,000 shares of Rs. 25 each.

On all the above issued shares there will be payable:—

Rs. 5 per share on application.
Rs. 15 per share on allotment.

Any further calls by such instalments and at such times at intervals of not less than two months as the Directors may fix.

The right of voting at General Meetings is one vote for every holder of share.

### DIRECTORS.

N. G. HUNT, Esq., J.P., (Partner, Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co.,) Merchant, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

ERNEST D. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.) Merchant, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRAMJEE R. WADIA, Esq., (Messrs. Wadia Chandy & Co.) Solicitor, 123, Esplande Road, Fort, Bombay.

BEHRAMJI NOWROJI GAMADIA, Esq., J.P., Merchant, Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

JAMES GOODWIN, Esq., (Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, (Manchester) Ltd.,) Merchant, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay

LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., Secretary of the Bombay. Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, Member of the Managing Committee of Bombay, Native Chamber of Commerce, (Messrs. Bhookhandas Govindji) Merchant, Mulji Jetha Market, out Fort, Bombay.

FAZULBHAI IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, Esq., (Messrs. Fazulbhai Ibrahim & Co., Ld.) Merchant, Medows Stret, Fort, Bombay.

KAIKHUSHROO B. MAZAGONWALLA, Esq., (Messrs. K. B. Mazagonwalla & Co.,) Merchant, Nawab Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, (Ex-Officio).

### BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

### AUDITORS.

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co

### SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SOONDERDAS & Co.

### SECRETARIES, TREASURERS AND AGENTS.

MESSRS. MAZAGONWALLA & Co.

### REGISTERED OFFICE.

NAWAB BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The main object of the Company is to buy steamers and to run them between Bombay and other outside ports or to run them on Indian Coast Ports.

There was even before the War a steady increase in the number of steamers which cleared from Indian Ports before the War broke out.

It may appear that the prices of vessels are high but the fact of high freights, the rapid development of trade and the high rate of exchange are factors not to be ignored.

The Company's steamers will run from Bombay to such other ports in India and abroad as may be convenient and desirable, the redeeming feature being to run steamers to places where the services will fetch profitable rates of freight and full amount of cargo, which, whilst avoiding unhealthy compition, will not tie down the energies of the Company unnecessarily and will thus increase the Company's profits.

The Company has also in view several other profitable schemes which if worked properly are expcted to add greatly to the profits of the Company, and the Memorandum of Association provides for the working of these other schemes.

### STRUCTURE FOR SALE.

STRUCTURE of a substantial building to be demolished and all the materials such as stone, bricks, doors, windows, large iron trusses and C. I. sheets of the roof to be sold. For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
M.S.A. (Lon.)
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, Bombay. 8273

### THE BRITISH BURMA PETROLEUM CO. LIMITED.

Incorporated in Great Britain.

BOMBAY SHARE REGISTRATION OFFICE.

THE above office will be REMOVED from the 29th January, 1920, to No. 3, Apollo Street, the Old Great Western Hotel premises.

(Sd.) S. S. PANTHAKI,
Local Secretary.
28th January, 1920. 8182

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1920, at 2-45 p.m., Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September, 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 19th February, 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 26th January, 1920.

8261

### NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on THURSDAY, the 12th February, 1920, at 3 p.m., Standard Time to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th September, 1919.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 19th February, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 26th January, 1920.

8262

### THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Alice Building, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 24th February, 1920, at 5 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1919.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To do such other work as may be placed before, the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board,

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from Monday, the 9th February, to TUESDAY, the 24th February, 1920, both days inclusive.

8329

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned by post on Monday the 9th February 1920, up to 1 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) for constructing central quarters for officers and a Police Station including servants' quarters etc., in connection with the Dock Police Accommodation Scheme at the Alexandra Dock, Bombay. Value of the work will be about Rs. 1,41,865.

The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorised agents, but no forms will be issued on the day on which the tenders are to be received. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 7,100 (seven thousand and one hundred), only, in cash or Government Promissory Notes according to the present market value (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit as mentioned in the tender form will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted.

The tenders should be sent by registered post and they should be posted before 12 o'clock noon, on the date mentioned above.

D. S. JOHNSTON.
Major. R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 2nd February 1920. 8333

### FOR SALE

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of polished teakwood partitions measuring about 4,540 square feet fitted with wooden counters and frosted glass panes together with certain other office furniture, at present located in the temporary Liquor Shed near the Red Gate, Alexandra Dock. Tenderers will be required to make a deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) in cash or Government securities. An inventory of the property to be sold together with a tender form can be obtained on application to the Collector of Customs at the New Customs House, Ballard Road. The property can be seen between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., on any working day on application to the Inspector, Preventive Service, Alexandra Dock, at the temporary Liquor Shed, and tenders will not be considered if received after 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 10th February, 1920.

2. The purchaser will be required to remove the property within 15 days of the issue of notice of acceptance of tender.

3. The Collector does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. HARDY,
Ag. Collector of Customs.

New Custom House,
Bombay, 28-1-1920.

8188

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

### NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF COAL RATES.

1. With effect from 1st April 1920, Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel in full wagon loads at owner's risk booked on public account from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa will be charged at the following scale over the East Indian Railway in local and through booking—

CONSIGNMENTS IN FULL WAGON LOADS.

| | Pies per maund per mile. |
|---|---|
| For all distances up to 100 miles inclusive | 0.15 |
| Plus from 101 to 200 miles inclusive | 0.125 |
| Plus from 201 to 700 miles inclusive | 0.06 |
| Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles | 0.05 |

2. Public Coal booked to stations on Foreign Railways which do not adopt the above scale will be charged at the above scale over the East Indian Railway up to the junction and for the remaining distance charges will be levied per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time. A list of Railways over which the revised scale will operate will be intimated later.

3. Terminals.—The above scale is exclusive of the terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton on Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel which will be levied in addition.

4. Enhancement of Coal Rates to Bombay, etc.—With effect from 1st April 1920 the through rates for Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel from Collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa to Bombay stations and stations in the vicinity of Bombay will be enhanced as follows:—

| | Per ton. Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| To Bombay, Dadar, Kurla and Sion | 12 12 0 |
| To Bhandup | 12 9 0 |
| To Thana | 12 7 0 |
| To Kalyan | 12 3 0 |

No lower rates will apply.

These rates are inclusive of terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton referred to in para. 3 above.

5. Cancellation of rebate on export Coal and Coke.—With effect from 1st July 1920, the rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent.
E. I. Ry.

Calcutta, 29th January, 1920.

8304

### NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL TRITNNIAL ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that lists of voters have been published on 31st January, 1920, and are available for inspection at the Municipal Office during office hours.

Applications for amendments of the lists either by way additions, omissions or alterations must reach the Chief Officer before the 15th February, 1920.

K. G. GUNJIKER, B. A.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 1st February, 1920.

8301

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo per Scindia Steam Navigation Company's s.s. LOYALTY are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Marseilles and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or it doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richardson of Messrs Ericson and Richards. Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on deck cargo in single gunnies. The bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

8356

### LEGAL NOTICE

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. COWASJI BEHRAMJI GOLWALLA has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the samo if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl or range of five compartments situate at Doongri Street and Oomerkhadi Road Jail Road, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 40 x 35 ft. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3645 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3101, Street Nos. 800, 804, 96 and 98 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Dongri Street and Oomerkhadi Row on or towards the West by vacant ground belonging to the Vendor, on or towards the North by a bungalow belonging to Bohra Caste and on or towards the South by the said Dongri Street and Umarkhadi Road.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage, standing thereon situate at Umarkhadi Row Jail Road, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 80 x 40 ft. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3645 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 3536, Street No. 94 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by chawl or range of 5 compartments being premises firstly described on or towards the West by a private passage on or towards the North by a bungalow belonging to the Bohra Caste and on or towards the South by Umarkhadi Row.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys

8359

## PUBLIC NOTICE

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 2 p.m., on FRIDAY the 27th February, 1920, in the Office of the District Board, South Kanara Mangalore for the work of constructing a bridge over the Gurpur river.

Amount of estimate Rs. 3,97,000.

1. The tenders will be opened by the President, District Board in his office at Mangalore, or in case of his absence, they will be opened for him by the Vice-President at p.m., on the same day.

2. The tenders should be in the proper form which will be supplied together with the copies of the abstract of the estimate and specifications on application to the Manager, District Board Engineer's Office, South Kanara, Mangalore, on payment of Rs. 10.

3. The tenders should be sealed and addressed to the President District Board, South Kanara; the name of the work should be superscribed on the cover containing the tender. The percentage to be shown in the tender form shall be for the whole work to be done by the contractor, and not for each item. Any additional work found necessary during the execution of work, but not included in the estimate, will be valued according to the schedule of current rates, and such rates will be subject to the per centage tendered.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by a treasury receipt for Rs. 200 or currency notes of that value as earnest money. In the case of earnest money sent in cash, the amount will be deposited in the local branch of the Madras Bank; and unsuccessful tenderers will have to make their own arrangements to cash the refund vouchers. The successful tenderer will be called upon to increase the security deposit to any amount not exceeding 10 per cent. of the estimate amount and will be required to execute a contract bond within 15 days of the acceptance of the tender in the form, which can be seen in the District Board Engineer's Office failing which, the amount of deposit will be forfeited, and it will be open to the President to reject or to enforce the performance of the tender and also to sue for all expenses, loss or damage that may be incurred through his default.

5. The President, District Board, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The deposits of unsuccessful tenders will be returned as soon after disposal of tenders as practicable.

7. The work is to be commenced not later than the 1st April, 1920. The contract documents and plans can be seen during office hour in the District Board Engineer's Office, South Kanara.

8. Steel-work and paint will be supplied by the Department to the contractor.

9. The quantity of each description of masonry work that can be turned out every month after notice to start work should be specified All other items of work not dependent on the completion of the well-foundations should be completed within 2 years from the date of contract.

U. SANJIVA RAN AVERGAL,
District Board Engineer,
South Kanara

Margalore,
28th January, 1920.

8334

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANGADAS TARACHAND and TRIBHOWANDAS THACKERSEY, of Andheri Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermeationed property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort. Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or oart together with the huts and cocoanut trees standing thereon situate at Juvem in Thana District, containing by admeasurement about 9,000 square yards or thereabouts known as "Girnichiwadi" bearing Survey No. 29, Pote Nos. 3 to 6 and bounded on the East by a public passage on the West by seashore on the North by the property of Niklaoo Brass Rodrigue, on the South by the property secondly hereinafter described and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Gangadas Tarachand.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or oart together with the huts and cocoanut trees standing thereon situate at Juvem in Thana District, containing by admeasurement 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, known as "Ambetyachebhat" bearing Survey No. 29, Pote No. 5 and bounded on the East by the fence of the oart and lastly by the public passage on the West and South by the cocoanut oart of Jhooje Fransis Gomes and on the North by the property hereinbefore first described and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Tribhowandas Thackersey.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co..
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8225

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMARCHAND MAGON, widower a Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant a Shroff, residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

GAGAL TOKER, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Khumbharwada outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the teath year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar,

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 31st day of January 1920.

(Sd.) MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA.
Petitioner's Attorney.

8357

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HARJIVAN VITHAL, LAXMAN VITHAL and RANCHHOD VITHAL have contracted to sell absolutely to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part there of by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 6, Girgaum Back Road, Karamsi Damji Building, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Maruti Street within the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 8733 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 2488 Street Nos. 90-92 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the school of Sorabji Master on or towards the South by Maruti Street on or towards the East by the property of Jamsedji Batliboi and on or towards the West partly by the properties of Lakhmidas Govindji and Vanmali Kullianji and partly by a private road.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1920.

D. M. DARU.
Purchaser's Vakil.

8323

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RATANJI VIRPAL has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (redeemed) land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Forgett Street off the Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort in the Island and registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 360 square yards or thereabouts including the portion of the private road lying to the North of the premises which admeasures about 117.63 square yards being a portion of the plot known as plot No. 21 forming part of a very large piece of land which large piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 406 and 442, New Nos. A/2290 and A/2319, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1/7066 and which premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3411 (5), Street No. 5. and bounded as follows, that is not say, on or towards the South by the property of Maneckji M. Bottlewalla, on or towards the North by the said private road, on or towards the East by the property of Sorabji H. Contractor and on or towards the West by the property of Shivlal Hurgowandas.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers Attorneys.

8348

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LAKHMINARAYENJI BUSDEODASJI of Bombay, has contracted for the absolute sale to my client Mr. MERWANJI H. NICHOLSON, of all the lands hereditaments and premises, with the messuages and tenements thereon free from all incumbrances and claims, situate at Amboli on the Versova Road, more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, or upon the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, legacy, mentainance, mortgage, possession share, sale, survivorship, trust or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Andheri District Thana within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims, and the same if any will be deemed and considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 2,194 squar yards or thereabouts situate at Amboli, near Andheri, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District Bandra, District Thana, registered by the Collector Thana, along with other land formerly under Survey Nos. 113 and 114 and now under Survey No. 122, of which said piece or parcel of land or ground, the piece of land bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 8 admeasuring 873 square yards, with the bunglow and outhouse thereon assessed by the Notified Area Committee (Andheri circle) under numbers 4 and 2 privies standing thereon, forms a part, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property formerly of Kersondas Curumsey, and thereafter of Avabai widow of Muncherji Dossabhoy Precis, and now of Joosab Mahamad Dama, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Soonderji Arjoon, and thereafter of Kesavji Hurii and at present of Khurshetji Cooverji Mody; on or towards the North by the piece of land of Ruttonji Dossabhoy Karani to be used as a public passage; and on or towards the South by the public road leading to Andheri station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Dated 30th January, 1920.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATEL, LL.B.,
Vakil, High, Court.

8338

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RADHABAI, widow of Narayen Krishnaji Bhojnev, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, transfer, mortgage, lease, gift, trust, inheritence, maintenance, possession, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever in hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date, hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts situate on the South side of Shamsett Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ramchandra Krishnaji Bhojney, on or towards the West by the property of Tyeballi Ebrahim, on or towards the North by, the said Shamsett Street, on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and which said land, hereditaments and premises are a portion of all that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure land, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventh-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 523, New No. 2537, Old Survey No. 3207-3208 and New Survey No. 1939 and which said land and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 598 (2) and Street No. 79 A.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1920.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

8358

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHAH LAKHAMSEY CHANNA has has contracted to sell absolutely to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoeer are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 6, Girgam Back Road, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Borivli Taluka Salsette District Thana Registration Sub-District Bandra bearing

| Entry Nos. | Survey Nos. | Pot Nos. | Area. | Assessment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 363 | 87 | 324 | | |
| 13K & | 94 | 4 & 5 | 8001 | 10 12 |
| 554 | Non agricultural No. 32 | | 6420 | 16 0 |

admeasuring together 14,421 square yards together with the building and two wells situate on the non-agricultural land which building has been given No. 6 by the Notified Area Committee. The whole of the said land is surrounded by a compound partly of wire fencing and partly of cactus and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the new Road and grazing ground on or towards the South by a private road on or towards the East by the property of Wasudeo Ban Pai and Bai Umabai Daji Khare and on or towards the West by the properties of Karsondas Dharamsey.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1920.

D. M. DARU,
Purchaser's Vakil.

8322

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 5th February, 1920 at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 5th day of February, 1920. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street, Where the kit has been removed for sale, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned combination cottage piano, with pianola, large 54 by 30 Chubb's safe, Oliver typewriter, electric ceiling fans, partition, screens, silver vases, etc., file cabinets, English cabinets, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, Landsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, American Gun book cases, iron safe, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chifioniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, perambulators, gent's bicycles, cooking utensils, 2 seater motor car, etc., etc.

The property of M. Shander Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st Jan., 1920.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4089.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the Provision of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the risk of the owners the following booked consignments as also a list of unclaimed bags of grain, etc., on WEDNESDAY, 4th February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Shed.

14 bags forming part of 21 bags gum booked from Generalgunj to Carnac Bridge Inv. 539 R. R. No. 5693-14 of 5-4-19, consigned by Banvanlal H. to self receipt holder Messrs. Dharsi Nanji and Co.

20 casks white lead paint weighing about 144 maunds.

Bags of linseed, wheat gram, cotton seeds, rice, gram dall, poppyseed, bajree, tins of ghee, cotton sewings, thread, wool twist, piece goods, I. wagon label firewood, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BARSI COTTON GINNING FACTORY CO., LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator, the Barsi Cotton Ginning Factory Co., Ltd., in Liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, the said Factory at their Auction Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Factory consists of land admeasuring about 3 acres and 33 gunthas with the factory built thereon in which there are 30 Gins by Platt Bros. with Engine Boilers, etc., in working order. The purchaser will have the benefit of the pool agreement dated the 1st day of November, 1916, under which the said Factory is working.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Liquidator at his office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 3 Jaitha, at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the Underwriters:—

3 full pressed bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 bay country-bred pony, 13 hands, 6 years, broken to saddle and harness.
1 Boy arab pony, quiet in harness.
1 11-9 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Humber motor car, newly painted and overhauled with new tyres and tubes with 4 lamps, in good working order.

AUCTION SALE OF GENUINE WHITE ZINC PAINT, STEEL RING TRAVELLERS AND TAPES.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account of the concerned:—

400 kegs Genuine White Zinc Paint A. quality of the Nippon Paint Mfg. Co.
13 cases Steel Ring Travellers.
By order of the office concerned:—
5 cases each 100 bundles each 1,000 yards, tape.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TRUNKS WEARING APPEARLS BEDDING BED SHEETS, ETC.

Under instruction from the President, Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of the late Lieut.-Col. W. Donnan, I.A., consisting of leather portmanteau bags, canvas trunks holdalls, overcoats, coats, trousers, jackets, shirts, neckties, clock, leather bag, furniture, etc., etc.

Also property of F. L. Muir, Esq., Deputy Agent, G. I. P. Rly., consisting of white shirts, trousers, silk coat with waistcoat flannel pyjamas, silk neckties, socks, tennis bats, frames, books thermos, flask, brushes, china tea set, travelling case for wine cutlery, cabinet, camera in leather case etc. etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Beryl House" Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, by Roberts and Devji Canji such as sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass, crockery and platedware, Persian and English large and small carpets, mahoganised glass door silver show case, English gun sectional book case, one lot valuable books writing tables, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, brass flower pots, open carved folding screen, one very handsome copper electric hall lamp, rich oil paintings, water colours, and engravings, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, door and window purdahs, meat safes, ice box, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of C. H. Byrne, Esq

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HOOZARIA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1732 of 1918, Khatizabibi, widow of Kazi Aly Kazi Dawood vs. Kazi Gulam Varis Kazi Ali and others and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decretal Order of Reference made in the said suit on the 2nd day of September, 1919, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 17th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Houzeria Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4934, New No. 11175, Old Survey No. 2-2419, and New Survey No. 3876, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Ward No. 222 and Street No. 209 and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage on the West by the Houzeria Street, on the South by a gully and beyond that by another property of the deceased Kazi Alli Kazi Dawood, and on the North by the property of Mahomed Roohan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayalbhai and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the Underwriters.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th February, 1920.

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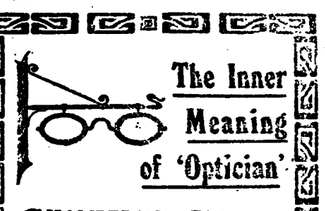

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# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 3.

Owingly partly to the western disturbance which has intensified and lies this morning over southwest Punjab and partly to an inflow of humid winds from the Bay during the last three days rainfall has occurred over the greater part of northern India. Rain or snow has been nearly general in Bihar, east of the United Provinces, southwest Punjab, northeast Baluchistan, and local in Chota Nagpur, Kashmir and Sind. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, west of the United Provinces, and the North-West Frontier Province.

The chief amounts are:—Myitkyina half an inch; Silchar, Narayanguni, three-quarters; Mymensingh, half; Dinajpur, Hazaribagh, Patna, a quarter; Purnea, Darbhanga, a half; Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Bahariach, Chakrata, Mussooree, a quarter; Agra, Khushab, a half; Multan, Srinagar, Harnai, Quetta, Chaman, Jacobabad, a quarter.

Forecast:—An extension into Rajputana and an increase in the Punjab, west of United Provinces, and North-West Frontier Province, and Kashmir.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Feb, 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans. | 29.911 inches |
| Temperature of Air | 74.6 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 67.4 " |
| Dew Point | 64.2 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.713 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10). | 0.0 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 80 9 " |
| Minimum do. do. | 70.3 " |
| Prevailing Direction of Wind from midnight | ENE,ESE,WNW |
| Horizontal Wind | 95 Miles. |

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time | | Depth in Feet | Day of Month | LOW WATER Bombay Mean time | | Depth in Feet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb. | h. | m. | ft. in. | Feb. | h. | m. | ft. in. |
| Tues | 3 | 11 | 12a | 29 11 | 3 | 4 | 26a | 4 11 |
| | | m 11 | 52a | 28 3 | | m 5 | 2u | 7 3 |
| Wed. | 4 | 11 | 52a | 30 3 | 4 | m 5 | 1u | 14 10 |
| | | m 11 | 58 | 28 4 | | m 6 | 0 | 13 5 |
| Thu. | 5 | m 5 | 28 | 25 6 | 5 | 5 | 51a | 16 1 |
| | | 7 | 18a | 30 11 | | 0 | 27a | 17 9 |
| Fri. | 6 | m 0 | 30 | 30 2 | 6 | m 6 | 28 | 16 1 |
| | | m 0 | 40a | 28 8 | | 6 | 20a | 15 9 |
| Sat. | 7 | m 1 | 0 | 29 8 | 7 | m 7 | 15 | 16 1 |
| | | m 1 | 21a | 27 11 | | 7 | 7a | 16 8 |
| Sun. | 8 | m 1 | 40 | 24 11 | 8 | m 7 | 51 | 16 5 |
| | | 1 | 2a | 27 2 | | 7 | 43 | 17 10 |
| Mon. | 9 | m 2 | 11 | 27 11 | 9 | m 8 | 25 | 17 0 |
| | | 2 | 44a | 26 3 | | 8 | 18a | 19 0 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb | 3 (Tuesday) | Sunrise. | 7h. 13m | Sunset. | 6h. 33m. |
| " | 4 (Wednesday) | " | 7h. 13m | " | 6h. 33m. |
| " | 5 (Thursday) | " | 7h. 12m | " | 6h. 34m. |
| " | 6 (Friday) | " | 7h. 16m | " | 6h. 29m. |
| " | 7 (Saturday) | " | 7h. 12m | " | 6h. 35m. |
| " | 8 (Sunday) | " | 7h. 11m | " | 6h. 35m. |
| " | 9 (Monday) | " | 7h. 11m | " | 6h. 36m. |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full Moon | 4d. | 3h. | 12.4-9m. a.m |
| Last Quarter | 12d. | 22h. | 19.2-6m. a.m |
| New Moon | 19d. | 3h. | 4.8-9m. a.m |
| First Quarter | 27d. | 5h. | 1.5-6m a.m |

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 3rd February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan reports 0.36in. of rain Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and Multan. Day temperature is slightly above the average in the west Punjab; night temperature is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.50in of rain. The sky is heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen generally and is in defect at Cawnpore; night temperature continues slightly above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad reports 0.30in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in upper Sind, where the sky is clear. Humidity and night temperature are above the average in the north of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in Cutch and north Gujarat. Humidity is above normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Night temperature is in moderate excess in Kathiawar and south Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in the northwestern districts. Night temperature is above the average at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad, but is locally above normal in the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is in defect at Poona, while night temperature is in defect at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Weather continues disturbed and rain has fallen locally in the United Provinces. The fresh disturbance from the west is entering northwest India and has caused local rainfall in north Baluchistan, upper Sind and the southwest Punjab.

An extension of rainfall is likely in the Punjab, the United Provinces and north Rajputana. A few showers may also occur in Gujarat and the north Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd February 1920.

Rain has fallen locally in the east of the United Provinces and of Central India and at a few stations in Assam and southeast Madras the chief amounts being Silchar one inch, and Gorakhpur Cawnpur, Nowgong and Tinnevelly a quarter. Temperature is high in the Gangetic plain from Cawnpur to Calcutta. Another feeble disturbance is approaching the extreme north of India from the west.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD FEB. 1920.

| STATIONS. | Temp: in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours | Minimum of past 24 hours | Humidity 8 hrs. | Rainfall Past 24 hours | Total 1st Nov. to date | Departure, 1st Nov. to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | | | | | | |
| Do. ( 2nd) | 62.8 | 49.4 | 80 | | 6.31 | —1.06 |
| Jask — | 76.0 | 57.6 | 81 | | 4.75 | +2.31 |
| Do. ( ) | | | | | | |
| Muskat — | 77.2 | 66.4 | 83 | | 0.26 | —1.19 |
| Do. ( ) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 74.9 | 52.5 | 92 | 0.36 | 1.98 | +0 18 |
| Rawalpindi | 61.0 | 43.0 | 79 | .. | 3.93 | —0.32 |
| Lahore | 69.1 | 47.6 | 80 | .. | 1.94 | +0.27 |
| Hissar | 71.4 | 46.9 | 68 | .. | 1.27 | +0. 8 |
| Ambala | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Delhi | 69.3 | 50.7 | 84 | .. | 1.03 | —0.70 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 74.5 | 54.0 | 88 | 0.50 | 1.19 | +0.17 |
| Mainpuri | 72.7 | 51.1 | 89 | .. | 0.65 | —0.70 |
| Jhansi | 70.8 | 54.8 | 300 | .. | 0.73 | —0.31 |
| Cawnpore | 69.6 | 52.7 | 97 | 0.05 | 0.44 | —0.76 |
| Allahabad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SIND & RAJPUTANA— | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 75.2 | 51.8 | 43 | 0.30 | 0.71 | —0.16 |
| Karachi | 74.9 | 60.8 | 75 | .. | 0.23 | —0.58 |
| Ajmer | 72.2 | 49.7 | 68 | .. | 2.16 | +1.31 |
| Jaipur | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Kotah | 77.4 | 52.6 | 71 | .. | 1.77 | +1.14 |
| Mount Abu | 64.5 | 50.9 | 100 | .. | 0.62 | —0.15 |
| GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Ruj | 81.6 | 55.7 | 94 | .. | 0 | —0.22 |
| Dwarka | 77.1 | 67.9 | 82 | .. | 0.58 | +0.40 |
| Veraval | 77.4 | 64.4 | 87 | .. | 0.51 | +0.17 |
| Rajkot | 83.2 | 50.4 | 67 | .. | 2.06 | +1.78 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 85.8 | 59.5 | 97 | .. | 3.49 | +2.27 |
| Surat | 83.6 | 64.1 | 79 | .. | 3.78 | +2.46 |
| Ahmedabad | 85.4 | 59.9 | 62 | .. | 1.88 | +1.18 |
| Deesa | 84.0 | 54.2 | 55 | .. | 0.03 | —0.18 |
| Neemuch | 77.4 | 49.9 | 57 | .. | 3.07 | +2.46 |
| Indore | 80.1 | 53.3 | 40 | .. | 4.82 | +4.11 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 84.9 | 56.7 | 85 | .. | 1.06 | —0.49 |
| Saugor | 80.2 | 51.6 | 82 | .. | 0.69 | —0.84 |
| Hoshangabad | 83.1 | 52.4 | 74 | .. | 3.78 | +2.26 |
| Khandwa | 85.0 | 56.1 | 62 | .. | 6.60 | +5.58 |
| Akola | 86.8 | 60.3 | 48 | .. | 1.71 | +0.26 |
| Amraoti | 87.5 | 58.5 | 52 | .. | 2.91 | +1.42 |
| Nagpur | 88.4 | 64.8 | 58 | .. | 0.58 | —0.43 |
| Chanda | 94.9 | 71.6 | 51 | .. | 1.07 | —0.19 |
| Raipur | 87.9 | 63.6 | 67 | .. | 0 | —0.93 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 80.9 | 60.3 | 74 | .. | 1.17 | +0.59 |
| Ratnagiri | 83.5 | 67.7 | 75 | .. | 0.73 | —0.16 |
| Marmugoa | 88.8 | 70.9 | 65 | .. | 2.91 | +2.70 |
| Karwar | 84.9 | 67.0 | 93 | .. | 3.11 | +1.06 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 88.0 | 54.4 | 49 | .. | 1.82 | +0.87 |
| Ahmednagar | 86.8 | 54.5 | 51 | .. | 4.13 | +2.91 |
| Poona | 85.0 | 53.4 | 74 | .. | 2.53 | +1.42 |
| Sholapur | 89.8 | 58.5 | 49 | .. | 2.79 | +1.27 |
| Bijapur | 87.8 | 57.6 | 51 | .. | 2.49 | +1.29 |
| Belgaum | 83.8 | 56.8 | 74 | .. | 3.67 | +0.64 |
| Aurangabad | 84.8 | 58.0 | 34 | .. | 2.14 | +1.04 |
| Nizamabad(Indur) | 92.3 | 64.3 | 42 | .. | 1.47 | +0.99 |
| Hyderabd | 87.7 | 62.2 | 47 | .. | 3.91 | +2.74 |
| MALABAR & CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 88.9 | 71.7 | 72 | .. | 0.97 | +5.79 |
| Calicut | 86.3 | 71.9 | 83 | .. | 19.42 | +15.08 |
| Cochin | 90.6 | 75.1 | 79 | .. | 10.59 | +11.02 |
| Colombo | 86.7 | 71.4 | 94 | .. | 20.38 | —1.66 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 85.8 | 72.5 | 86 | .. | 11.68 | +5.26 |
| Bellary | 93.1 | 65.1 | 47 | .. | 6.31 | +4.05 |
| Cuddapah | 94.4 | 74.0 | 60 | .. | 9.68 | +4.88 |
| Madras | 84.6 | 73.5 | 86 | .. | 26.94 | +6.50 |
| Bangalore | 85.4 | 61.4 | 75 | .. | 7.02 | +3.65 |
| Coimbatore | 92.0 | 67.2 | 80 | .. | 6.81 | +1.28 |
| Trichinopoly | 90.8 | 75.5 | 82 | .. | 21.95 | +13.64 |
| Nezapatam | 86.6 | 73.4 | 90 | .. | 23.45 | +24.07 |

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd February, 1920 was 30.123 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the streams at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.


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Buffalo Pickers, raw hide & lime,
Leather Laces,
Egyptian Healds,
Best Steel Reeds,
Shuttles.
Picking Sticks,
Slubbing and Roving Bobbins,
Roller Cloth,
Clearer Cloth,
Sizing Flannel,
Ring Travellers,
Rubber Valves and Sheets,
Asbestos Millboards & Packings,
Canvas Hose, etc., etc., etc.,

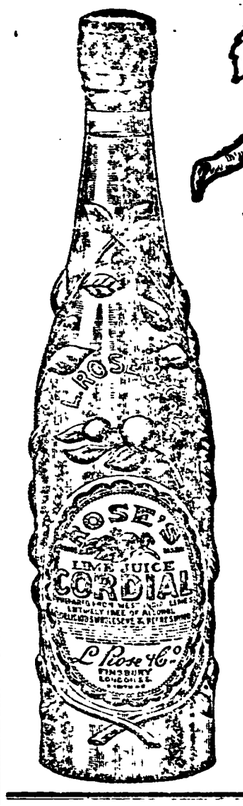

## MR. N. C. KELKAR.

### A TRIBUTE.

Miss Helena Normanton, Editor "India" writes to the "Mahratta":—

"Sir,—Deeply sensible as I am of the warm and sincerity of the all-too-flattering description given by Mr. N. C. Kelkar of myself in a recent issue of the "Mahratta," have a word of complaint to utter. He is silent when he should have described all the teaching and advice he himself gave me while we were colleagues; teaching and advice which linger in my memory and still act as a constant guidance in my present conduct of "India."

May I presume to ask the hospitality of your own columns to express my deep sense of indebtdness to him? That debt I cannot repay—I can at the most acknowledge it in all gratitude. The editorship of the Congress London organ is a solemn responsibility at such a critical time in the history of India. It is in a spirit of humility and discipleship to him that I undertake it."

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## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan 29th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Days' Sales at Liverpool | 6,000 |
| ,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Exp. | — |
| ,, ,, Sales of East Indian | 220 |
| ,, ,, Imports | — |
| Mid. American Spot | 29.91 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. | 75 00 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) — Mar. May July Oct. | 36.53 36.45 35.58 35 27 30.07 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | — |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 30th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Jan. | 27 78 |
| Feb. | — |
| Mar. | 26.38 |
| April | — |
| May | 24.93 |
| June | — |
| July | 23.75 |
| Aug. | — |
| Sept. | — |
| Oct. | 21.48 |
| Nov. | — |
| Dec | 20.65 |

Prices taken at 10-12 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 29th

| Months | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Jan. | 27.72 |
| Feb. | 26.98 |
| Mar. | 26.25 |
| April | 25.59 |
| May | 24 89 |
| June | 24.29 |
| July | 23 68 |
| Aug. | 23.06 |
| Sept. | 22 21 |
| Oct. | 21.41 |
| Nov. | 21 01 |
| Dec. | 20.71 |

Tone of Futures :—Quiet but Steady.
,, ,, Spot :—Firm moderate business.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Livrpool. Jan 29th.

| | |
|---|---|
| L.G. Bengal Good | 17.25 |
| ,, ,, Fully Good | 18.50 |
| ,, ,, Fine | 18.25 |
| ,, No. 1 Comra Good | 19.25 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fully Good | 21.10 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fine | 21.35 |
| ,, Broach Good | 24.10 |
| ,, ,, ,, Fully Good | 24.35 |
| ,, ,, Fine | 24.60 |

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Jan. 29th

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | 80,959,000 Inc. | 3,150,000 |
| Public Deposits | 28 100,000 Dec. | 1,426,000 |
| Other do | 135,290,000 Dec. | 5,106,000 |
| Govt. Securities | 64,760,000 Dec. | 5,500,000 |
| Other do | 86,309,000 Dec. | 4,100,000 |
| Notes and Gold | 35,100,000 Inc. | 2,900,000 |

The BANK RESERVE is 19% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 29th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 25 000 |
| ,, Exports to Great Britain | — |
| ,, ,, to Continent | 2,000 |
| Sales at New York Mar. | 36.52 |
| ,, May | 34.62 |
| ,, July | 32.61 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 39 50 |
| ,, ,, Orleans | 38 88 |
| Futures at New Orleans May. | 35 47 |
| ,, ,, Oct. | 30.20 |
| Rio Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | — |
| Demand Bills | 3.50 85 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 135½ |

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 29th

| | |
|---|---|
| Banket 3 % | 58 3/4 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 35 |
| ,, 2 months hence | 34 |

Closing Tone of Silver:—Same conditions. Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 9th Nov. 1915

| | |
|---|---|
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s. | 5 5/8 |
| ,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s. | 5 11/16 |
| ,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 6 |
| ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, | 6 1/8 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 1/2 |
| ,, 7 days marget loans | 4 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % | 51 |
| Rupee Paper 5 % | 67½ |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Bonds | 59 |
| 2½ % Perpetual Securities 2½ % | 51 |
| Bk. On Bombay on Paris France | 46 46 |

SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of India A. & China | £14 |
| National Bank of India Ltd. | £69 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | £126 |

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 29th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4 % | £74 |
| Victory Loan 4 % | £81½ |
| 5 % Nat. | £91 3/8 |

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Jan. 29 h.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Scala Fr—62 lbs Nominal | 58 |
| Galatta Rasso—62 lbs | 64 |
| Bahrallas—61 lbs. Nominal | 64 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Jan-Feb. Hull Nomin l | £54 |
| Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar Firm Mar. | £44½ |
| Cottonseed, Bombay (small delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar Value | £25 |
| Tora Rapeseed:—Feb. Apr. Values | £57½ |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £123 |
| Standard Copper Spot | £120 |
| Copper Brazers | £107 Nominal |
| Yellow Metal | 18½ |
| Hard Spelter | 56½ |

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Javas 96% Pol. Calcutta Feb Mar.
Quite Nomin l
,, ,, Do. Aug Sept Value
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.
†Quite Nominal.
,, Do. Do Aug Sept. Seller
,, Do. Do. Kassian Aug.-Sept.
Tone:—Javas very firm. High prices stop business

RUBBER.

Fine Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb Mar. Sellers 2/91
Constant n fir.t Latex Crepe Feb. ,, 2/7
Rates—Quiet.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

Feb. 3.

Owing to the meeting of the Marwadi Brokers Association held at 12 noon to-day, the Marwadi Bazaar opened late at 2-45 p.m at Rs. 528. It then slowly but continuously declined to Rs. 521. The price then fluctuated between this rate and Rs. 525 and the market closed at Rs. 524.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 522, declined to Rs. 520 and closed at Rs. 535½.

There is very little demand for ready cotton.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | — | April-May | 525½ |
| Fully Good Bengal | — | Mar. | 330 |
| Fine Comras | — | March | 408 |
| Fine Comras | — | May. | 418 |

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 9TH JAN. 1920.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | — | April-May | 534 |
| Fully Good M.G. Bengal | — | March | 336 |
| Fine M.G. Comras | — | March | 408 |
| Fine M.G. Comras | — | May | 416 |

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proceed etc for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd February 1920.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 10.778 Bales. |
| Wheat | 6.523 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 523 ,, |
| Rape etc | 1.428 ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 8.266 ,, |
| Poppyseed | nil |
| Groundnuts | 2,364 ,, |
| Castorseed | 98 ,, |
| Rice | 3.647 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 7.810 ,, |
| Cottonseed | 15.010 ,, |
| Mowraseed | Nil. |
| Gram | 2,271 ,, |
| Jewar | 53 ,, |
| Maize | 328 ,, |
| Parley | 7,783 ,, |

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, F.b. 3rd

| | Market Rates |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 2 7 1/8 |
| Bank Demand | 2 7 9/16 |
| Doc. Acceptance 8m/s | 2 9 1/2 |
| Yen Demand | 500 |
| America Dollars | 219 |
| Hongkong ,, | 211½ |
| Shanghai | 143 |
| Japan | 108 |
| Singapore | 81 |

Market Steady.

MONEY SHARE MARKET,

Feb. 3.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 26/7.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/7½.
D. D. on London 2/7 9/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a buying rates nominal.
D. D. buying London.
D. D. on France 550.
Credit 3 Msd/a 665.
T. T. on Japan 110.
60 D/st Japan 109.
D. D. on Hongkong 211½.
D. D. on Shanghai 343.
D. D. on Singapore 91.
D. D. on New York 110.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 60.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 68.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 68.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market remaining stalemate with limited business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2,325, By. Uniteds 1,710, By. Dyeing 3,300, By. Cotton 1,325, Century 1,107/8, Central India 4,110, Coorla 2,050, Colaba 3,120, Crescent 565, Currimbhoy 1,110, David 1,385, Fazulbhoy 1,530, Finlay 1,180, Ind. Malwa 615, Kastoorchand 2,180, Kohinoor 3,335, Madhowji 3,900, Pearls 1,095, New Great 840, New City 3,000, Shapurji 420 xd., Simplex 1,265, Swan 1,240, Swadeshi 3,880, Andhra Valey 880, Alcock 1,440, By. Burma 940, By. Steam 565, Bt. Burma Petrol 25/8 xr., By. Tramway 1,402/8, Bundi 63, Ind. Cement 690, Katni Ord. 362/8, Katni Defd 1,810, Shivrajpur 42/8, Tata Ord. 212/8. Tata Defd. 1,030, Tata Hydro. 1,325, Tata Oil 610 N, Tata Bank 59, Scindia Steam 28 pr. New India Insurance 45 premium.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Owing to a rise in the exchange the market opened quite fer jute, the shares of Kamarhatty being done at 985. Towards the close a better feeling set in and the price rose to 1,003. There was only a small demand for coal shares. The miscellaneous section was generally dull without much business passing. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal Burra Dhemo, 12-10; Sendra, 29-12, s.l.; Jute:— Birla /4 prem.; Century 13-12, s.l.; Gondalpara, 2,232; Howrah 44-12; Kamarhatty, 1,008; Kankanarrah, 825, s. l.; Lansdowne 445; Northbrook, 81-8; Reliance, 48-12.

Miscellaneous:—Atlas, 13-12; Chrome Tannery par; Central Provinces cement 13; Frank Ross (Calcutta), 15-4; Hume Pipe 15-12; Hatirkool oil 10-4; Indo-Burma Tin 13; Indian Tanneries 13; Kessoram Cotton 12-8; Marshall and Sons old 12-4; Mecinely 5-12; Murree Brewery 191 s.l.; Madan Theatre. 19-6; New Indian 45-8; premium. Tata Industrial Bank 45 prem; Reliance Firebrick Pottery 28-12; Spences Hotel, 13-8; Scindia Steam 31-8 prem.; Karni Bank 3-4 premium; Khardah Debs 84.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 61 and small lots at Rs. 61-8.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 31st Jan, 1920.

LIABILITIES.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital | 1,66,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,16,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office 5,66,55,628 | |
| ,, Deposits at Branches 1,11,73,324 | 7,77,27,952 |
| Other Deposits | 23 17,44,794 |
| Post Bills | 12,120 |
| Sundries | 16,24,775 |
| Rs. | 33 26,30,791 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 2,09,19,451 |
| Other authorised Securities | 17,38,230 |
| Credits on Government and other authorised securities | 2,66,19,883 |
| Loans on Government and other authorised securities | 15,19,89,197 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | 2,66,60,557 |
| Dead Stock | 17,95,215 |
| Stamps | 17,738 |
| Bullion | — |
| Balances with other Banks | 2,64,884 |
| Sundries | 2,14,944 |
| Cash | 9,19,17,476 |
| Rs. | 33,26,30,791 |

COLOUR-MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Feb. 2.

The labour unrest here in Bombay as well as in Sholapur caused the usual dulness of demand in the Colour-Market; however no appreciable decline is found in the rates. The stock-holders are firm and they do not lower their prices as they are confident that the ruling rates will be realised after the strike is over. A few transactions are recorded owing to the demand from Ahmedabad and other local dyers. Mageta Crystals and Benzo Purpurine are not in large stock and therefore they are quoted very firm. Congo-Red is not in much demand but the prices are maintained. Alizarine transactions are not reported. Sulphur colours have poor demand and they are ruling easier. The market is likely to get fresh inquiries as the labour question is solved for the present and many of the mills have resumed their work.

The quotations are:—
Congo-Red Rs. 5-8 to 7-6-0 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 8 to 10 per lb.
Magenta Powder Rs. 30 to 40 per lb.
Auramine Rs. 6 to 8 per lb.
Chrysophinine Rs. 10 per lb.
Melachite Green Rs. 22 to 26 per lb.
Sizing Blue Rs. 11 to 12 per lb.

MILL-STORES.

(From our Correspondent.)

Feb. 3.

The end of the strike is expected to bring back fresh activity in the mill-stores markets. The dulness has been protracted for a considerable period, and the quotations were very low during the last three months. Even in mofussil towns like Sholapur, strike is reported. As a result of which, the rates had abnormally sagged. However, inquiries from local mills have now commenced. Healds are quoted at nearly Rs. 1-12-0 per 800 eyes. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds Rs. 1-10-0 to 1-13-0 per 800 eyes.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-0 to 0-4-0 per 100 dents.
13¼in. Shuttles. (Jap.) Rs. 7-10 per doz.
Slubbings Rs. 55/60 per gross.
Warpers 5 by 4 Rs. 60/70 per gross.
Rowings (Jap.) Rs. 28/35 per gross.
Other quotations are almost steady and dull.

CHEMICALS.

There is a fair demand for various chemicals both from local and mofusil consumers. Sodium, especially English continues in good demand, and the quotations vary from Rs. 16 to 20 per cwt. zinc is almost steady. No fresh activity is witnessed in Bichromate of Potash and Soda.

The indent quotations for Farina K. are nearly Rs. 16 c.i.f. Bombay. Flytra Chinaclay is offered at £10/5, c.i.f. Bombay. The arrivals have been fair, and still further lots are expected soon.

The quotations are almost steady as given last.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would you permit me some space in the columns of your paper to record an incident which would show the attitude of an European Military Officer towards a poor Indian subject of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

To-day at about 5 p.m. an Indian regiment headed by European Officers was marching along the Kalbadevi Road with bands playing. Near Prag Mahal a poor Hindu happened to cross between the lines to board a tram car. There was a space of nearly 4 to 5 feet between the two lines through which the Hindu ran across to board the tram car. This was too much for one of the European officers who was marching ahead of the Indian regiment.

In a fit of anger he twice hit the poor Hindu hard with his cane on his back while he was boarding the car. Docile as he was the Hindu cared more for his seat in a crowded tram car than the unprovoked assault on his back.—Yours, etc.,

B. H. DAROOWALLA.

Prag Mahal, Jan. 30.


## Dear Sir

As one very closely concerned in the Cinema Trade, I crave your permission to address a few, but very urgent lines to you, and trust they will receive your immediate and careful attention.

Of course, you must have by this time heard a great deal of the name and fame of the monumental and colossal Production Shakuntala manufactured by the celebrated Oriental Film Manuf. Coy. and directed by the renowned Mr. Suchet Singh. This wonderful Super-Drama in 7 Reels has beaten all past records of the most successful Films screened in Bombay and elsewhere. At the West End Cinema, Bombay, where the classic Film of Indian Mythology was screened recently, the Booking Offices showed unprecedented results and for forty consecutive Shows, the House had to be closed fifteen minutes before time. Shakuntala produced by the Oriental Film Company and controlled by me is the First Original Picture of that name, which has won golden opinions all round, and has achieved an undying reputation for beautiful, steady and clear Photography, superb Staging, excellent Acting, and chronological accuracy. It is the one unique Picture that has taken Bombay by surprise, and is the only one Film which is proud to have the eminent American Star Miss Dorothy Kingdon featuring there as the Heroine and the celebrated Miss Gohar Jan of Calcutta herself enacting an important role.

In case you contemplate booking this pre-eminently magnificent Master-piece, I think it imperative that you should be properly warned against the possibility of your mixing up this great and glorious Master Film with other spurious imitations. In order that you may not be led into any such mistake. I emphatically request you to see prior to your Booking, that you go in for the Original and unrivalled Shakuntala by the Oriental Film Manufacturing Company, only, and the Film in which alone Miss Kingdon of America and Miss Gohar Jan of Calcutta are starred. You might do well in that case to put yourself in direct communication with me and shall be delighted to furnish any particulars you may require. I may mention that I have secured sole right for India, Burma and Ceylon, and my Firm is known here and all over India by the title of the Watson Film Hiring Company, New Churny Road opposite the Cama Baug, Bombay.

Yours faithfully,
PROPRIETOR,
The Watson Film Hiring Company.
(Advt.)



# L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

## Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.Conc., RFF, RFF Conc., G, G Conc
Tannin Heliotrope.

## Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R., Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Jade B. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo B, B
Thionone Isa...

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

## Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

## Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN. S
Wool Scarlet 5R

## Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3G.
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

## Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive E
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

## Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose RG

## Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

## Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

## Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations application

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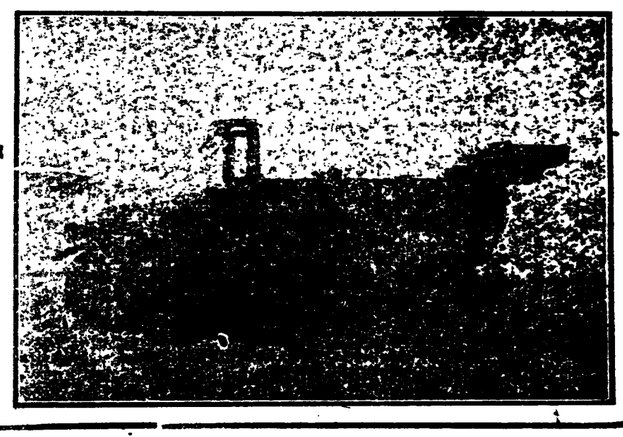
7 Seater, 4 Cylinder Car.

35 to 40 Horse Power. Fitted with Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburetter, one Lucas Horn, one Electric Horn, Speedometer, Clock and Stepney wheels.

Tools and Tyres Complete.



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Complete with Dynamo, battery, 2 Head lamps, 2 Side lamps, 1 Tail lamp, 1 Dashboard lamp, 2 Step Board lamps, 2 Roof lamps and one Electric fan and Cigar lighter.

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

**Mails** for Mauritius per s.s. Ula via Dhanushkodi closes at G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.

**Municipal** Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 6.

**Kemp** and Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting, Charni Road, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY. February 10.

**Annual** Business Meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association, at 5-30 p.m. in the Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road, Fort. Her Excellency the Hon Lady Lloyd presiding.

THURSDAY, February 5.

**Bombay** Presidency Women's Council annual meeting, 5-15 p.m. Lady Lloyd to preside.

## Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

**FERREIRA**—Yesterday at his residence Khotachuvadi, Girgaum, of heart affection, Alexander Anthony Ferreira, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Principal of Antonio da Silva's School, Dadar. Funeral will leave for Sewree at five o'clock to day.

## BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G.I.P. Railway Battalion (I.D.F.) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Telegraphic communication via commercial Pacific cable is interred beyond Manila.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The annual meeting of the above Council, will be held in its office at Mayor Road, tomorrow at 5-15 p.m. when H. E. the Hon Lady Lloyd will preside

## CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd., Bombay, notifies the following delays on cablegrams.

Bombay to London:—Full rate 4 days.
London to Bombay:—Full rate 3½ days.

## IEDIAN PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A deputation of the I. P. and T. R. Association will wait upon Sir Charles Armstrong, the President of the Home Board, G. I. P. Railway Co., to-morrow. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association and of those concerned will be held at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day at Mr. Mavji G. Sheth's Office (72, Apollo Street), to consider the questions that should be discussed in the course of the interview with Sir Charles Armstrong. All those interested are requested to be present by the Secretary of the Association.

## CLERKS' CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Secretary of the Clerks' Union has addressed the following circular letter to the members of the Clerk Community of Bombay:

"You are aware that this Union has decided to hold a Conference of Clerks employed in Bombay irrespective of membership of the Union and in order to obtain satisfactory results therefrom I have to request you to kindly induce as many of your friends as possible to attend this. This is absolutely essential in as much as the numerical strength will certainly carry a great amount of weight in our favour in the matter of obtaining redress of our standing grievances and also give this Conference the financial support it needs for its present and future work. I am sure my appeal to you for support is not misplaced and that you will not allow the present proposal and its future growth to be set back in any way. I, therefore, most earnestly request you to return to me immediately the attached form duly completed with names of your friends whom you have secured to join the Conference to enable me to forward to them the necessary tickets which are fixed as under:

"Member of the Reception Committee Rs. and above, Delegate Re. 1 and Visitor annas four."

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The market for jute shares opened steady about last night's closing quotations. After tiffin a better feeling set in and prices firmed up, although there was not much business put through outside Kamarhatty, Reliance and Howrah. There was only a small inquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous section there was nothing special to mention, there being more sellers than buyers, for most stocks on the market.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgur 24-12; Caledonia 9-12; Industry 16-4; New Keesurgarh £5, Raneegunge 62; Sendra 29-4.

Jute:—Alliance pref. 93; Century 74; Delta 680 pref. 92; Fort William 503 s.l.; Howrah 46-8; Kamarhaty 1,032; Kanknarrah 830 s.l.; Lansdowne 448; Northbrook 85-8; Reliance 50.

Tea:—Borpatra 100.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental 43-8 s.l.; Atlas Construction 14; Alliance Bank pref. 10; Burma Finance 13-8; Bengal Timber Trading pref. 110; Burn and Co. 7 per cent. pref. par; Bengal Luxmi Cotton 387 s.l.; C. P. Cement 12-10; Cawnpore Sugar 352; Frank Ross (Calcutta) 15-8; Marshalls Old 12-4; Madans Theatres 18-8; Steel Products 14-4; Triton Insurance 60; Tata Bank 45-10 prem.; Titaghur Paper 350; Zenith Engineering 21-8.

## A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The statement made in your paper this morning that the workmen of H. I. Dixon & Co., Ld., are still out on strike is incorrect. The men abstained from work only on Saturday the 31st January. They returned to work on Monday morning.—Yours etc.,

For H. I. Dixon & Co., Ltd.,

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Feb. 3.

**The** mail steamer Nankin which left Bombay on the 3rd ultimo arrived London on Friday the 30th ultimo.

## FRAWLEY AT THE EXCELSIOR.

### "THREE FACES EAST."

The extreme ingenuity of plot in Anthony Paul Kelly's secret service play "Three Faces East" held the keen interest of the audience at the Excelsior Theatre last night. Depending solely upon its "plot," the piece was almost entirely devoid of anything beyond the conventional in character study, but the plot was sufficiently entertaining, and the audience thoroughly enjoyed its clever development. The prologue disclosed a scene in the German Intelligence Bureau where "Helene" receives instructions as one of the agents in a pretty scheme for destroying the British Cabinet and smashing up Allies incidentally. "Captain Luchow," Chief of the Bureau, makes a nice long patriotic speech—rather lengthy for such a busy gentleman—and concludes it with a fervent "Gott Strafe England" that delicate piece of Prussian humour which was received with the usual ripple of laughter. And so "Helene" departs for Liverpool. Half way through the first act the plot really enters upon its intricate and interesting course. "Valdar" the great chief of the German Secret Service, makes his appearance in the guise of a butler—a very emotional butler, bewailing the tragedy of his "native" Belgium. He has conveniently obtained a situation in the house of a British Cabinet Minister, where—strange to say—"Helene" has also put in an appearance as a very charming friend of the family. It also happens that "Valdar" has cleverly achieved the proved position of the most "trusted" member of the British Secret Service, and as such zealously assists in preventing the exposure of himself and his plot. And "Helene" herself is actually working for the downfall of "Valdar", though he doesn't happen to know it. Here are complications indeed—and no lack of entertainment in the unravelling. "Yeats" of the English Intelligence Department triumphs in the end. Naturally, as mig t be expected Helene marries a British officer.

As for the heroics of the piece, the audience, not so large as usual, perhaps because of the Governor's Ball, was inclined to be languid when, by all the rules, it should have been flushed with enthusiasm. Was it because there was some difficulty in rightly picking on the right people? Altogether the intricacy of the plot was truly diverting, and when the truth was really out, there was a great feeling of relief.

## REFORM SCHEME FOR BURMA

### TIME OF INTRODUCTION NOT YET CERTAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON. Feb. 2.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Rangoon Trades Association Sir Reginald Craddock said that he could give no idea of when the reform scheme for Burma would be introduced as he did not know nor could he say as to whether it would be his scheme or a different one. His scheme had again been submitted with certain administrative modifications. He then alluded to the need for a development commissioner and foreshadowed the early appointment of a Director of Industries for the province. His Honour then emphasised the need for co-operation of all the communities in working out the reform scheme that might be introduced for Burma and hoped that when Lord Meston's Commission came to Burma they would be persuaded of Burma's claim better treatment as regards finance, in which case progress could be greatly accelerated and stated the next budget would show the largest appropriations for public works expenditure ever made in Burma.

His Honour congratulates the arbitrators the millhands' dispute on the process of their labours. The Government, though obliged interfere in rice trade control in order avert consequences which might endanger the welfare of society, had no intention of trying to absorb the rice trades as any interference with the trade was abhorrent to them and they did not properly understand a business that kind.

Concluding his Honour said that everyone hoped the Prince of Wales would include Burma in his visit to India and he was sure that Burma would give his Royal Highness right Royal welcome.

## FRONTIER SITUATION.

### DEREJAT COLUMN ADVANCES TWO MILES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

A communique says:—On February 1st the Derejat column made a further advance of 2 miles up the Tank Zam over a difficult country. The enemy opposition was confined to shipping. Aeroplanes located large parties enemy and secured good targets. The enemy laskar near Janal is now about 4,000 strong of whom 1,600 are Wana Wazirs. Shah Daula is reported to be with them. One of his 2 guns has been in action and has fired several rounds at our forward piequets, without doing any damage. The exact calibre of these guns is not known, but they are probably old pattern mule guns firing about a 9 lb., shell in which case they will be easily outranged by our mountain guns. The Mashuds are reported to have lost 20 killed during our advance to Ahmedwan on January 28th. Lala Pir the Mullah from Khost left the Mashud country on January 29th to return to Afghanistan.

A movement is on foot headed by the Governor of Bengal and Chief Commissioner of Assam to raise a memorial in honour of lascar seamen who lost their lives in the great war. Approximately nine hundred lascars gave their lives for the Empire. It is proposed to erect an obelisk on the bank of the Hooghly.

## SAVE THE CHILDREN.

### INFANT MORTALITY.

### WHY WELFARE WORK IS URGENT

Why is Welfare Work among Children so immediate and urgent a necessity in Bombay? The facts are not far to seek and are sufficiently convincing in their appalling simplicity. Two million children die every year in India; while in Bombay alone thirty-five children die during the course of every twenty-four hours. This beautiful Eastern City in which we live is one of the most terrible graveyards in the world for child life; and a very brief study of the following table will serve to show that the rest of the Presidency though not, happily, in the same serious position as the Capital, yet leaves very much to be desired as regards the conditions childhood.

Infant mortality (among children unde one year of age) per 1,000 registered *Live* births in 1918.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency ... | 286 | 93 | per | 1,000 |
| ...Bombay City ..... | 590 | 30 | ,, | ,, |
| Karachi ..... | 280 | 00 | ,, | ,, |
| Poona District ..... | 334 | 18 | ,, | ,, |
| Ahmednagar ..... | 322 | 17 | ,, | ,, |
| Sholapur ..... | 377 | 89 | ,, | ,, |
| Ahmedabad ..... | 287 | 09 | ,, | ,, |

In 1919, an epidemic and famine year, the rate of infant deaths in Bombay rose to the startling figure of 652.84, so that this city of ours, the second in the Empire, may verily be called the City of Death for Children, since out of every ten children born, 6 die during the first year of life. Can any nation afford this dire rate of wastage?

And what of the minority who live? The poor little dead bodies at least feel no more pain though their sad fate must ever move us profoundly; but let us consider the plight the survivors many of whom grow up to the streets with those blind from childhood, with cripples, and stunted degenerates, who are handicapped beyond redemption from the outset of existence, and bear through life burden of suffering which can never be wholly lifted. Is this the material out of which we can hope to form a great free self-governing population, happy, prosperous and contented Surely health is the first condition of happiness, as of self-development, and can a race of healthy men and women be evolved by miracle from starved, diseased and neglected childhood?

### The two Tasks.

What, then, are the conditions in Bombay which produce these heart-breaking results? The homes of the thousands of babies, born every year in this great City, what are they as a rule? Squalid, dark, airless, ill-ventilated one-room tenements that are packed together in the meanest quarters of the city rising tier upon tier in the stagnant heat the overcrowded Oriental capital; or else the primitive huts, or, Bustees in which one would hesitate to house even domestic animals. The city as a whole has a deficient water supply and defective conservancy, and these great death-dealing factors operate most acutely in the poorest houses where the vast majority the infants born in Bombay are bred.

It may be argued that no campaign of education and practical, detailed help, such as implied in the term Children's Welfare Work can be of any avail against such condition as these and the argument up to a point a perfectly sound one. The schemes which the Government, the Improvement Trust and the Municipality have in hand for improving housing and general sanitation are absolutely essential if the standard of child life is definitely to be raised—and every citizen who is interested in the question should consider it his bounden duty to support and press forward these schemes with all his might. But it is equally true to say that no housing scheme, however perfect, will of itself produce healthy inhabitants, if daily life and habits of these latter run directly contrary to all the elementary rules hygiene. It is useless to give decent homes to the mothers of our babies, unless at the same time we can teach them how to live in them the two tasks must be undertaken simultaneously, and must proceed together in the direction of Reform. Poverty, ignorance, neglect dirt, improper feeding, lack of skilled assistance and simple necessaries at the moment when these are urgently required—such are the underlying factors of the tragic history child-life in Bombay at the present moment. The commonest cause of death certified among Indian babies is classified as Debility

This term embraces all the evils which the Children's Welfare Committee is eager to fight against; it includes the results of unconscious as well as wilful neglect, wrong feeding, lack of vitality, immaturity at birth and the faulty methods adopted by unskilled or untrained women attending the labour: the results too of inexperience and ignorant superstition on the part of the mother, who is so often a mere child in the care of her elders.

These things are preventible and *must* be remedied. The struggle against them may be long and difficult, but that victory, can be achieved is shown by the results attained by some of the best Welfare Centres in London where the rate of mortality among children under the care of the Welfare Workers has been brought as low as twenty-three per 1,000 live births. We cannot succeed, however, without the generous support and sympathy of the Bombay public—and for these we confidently appeal. Help us first to raise money by subscribing to the Children's Welfare Endowment Funds, the Children's Welfare Pearl Necklace, by attending the Children's Welfare Exhibition (March 8—13) and the Children's Welfare Fancy Dress Ball on February 19th. Help us later with your interest and personal service. A further brief article will appear later issued by the Children's Welfare Committee, giving a detailed account of the actual work proposed, and the manner in which the funds we hope to raise will be spent. It is particularly hoped that all readers of the above description of present conditions will not fail to notice this further article, No. III of the Series, and to approve the practical scheme.

## NEWINGTON TRAGEDY.

### APPROVER CROSS-EXAMINED.

### "NOT A HOME RULER"!

(Before the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, C. J., and a Special Jury.)

King-Emperor
vs.
The Minor Zemindar of Kadambur,
Accused.

The trial of the accused for the murder of Mr. De La Hey, Acting Principal of Newington College, Madras, was continued to-day.

Mr. Wadia for the defence cross-examined the approver Singampati at great length.

APPROVER CROSS-EXAMINED.

In his cross-examination Singampati stated that he did not know that Kadambur was the poorest student in the whole school. If Talavankottai said before the Magistrate that he (the witness) had told Kadambur "all right, we will shoot De La Hey" that is absolutely false. On the 15th of October he was given an imposition to write as punishment. It was not entirely true that the same day he was not allowed to play a cricket match between De La Hey's team and Kadambur's team. He took part in the game later on. He could not of his own knowledge cite a single instance when Kadambur was ill-treated by Mr. De La Hey.

He was thoroughly dazed after the shooting. From the firing off the gun to the time when he went to his cot, everything he did, he did in a sort of a daze. He was all in a shiver at the time because of Kadambur's threats. He did not go to the first floor when he heard Mrs. De La Hey shriek. When he went down he had only his *dhoti* on. He had no distinct recollection.

Q.—If Mrs. De La Hey says that you were downstairs with other boys when she shrieked, is she telling the truth?

A.—No; she must have said that in confusion.

Q.—If Mrs. De La Hey said she saw you covered up to the neck at that time—is she telling the truth?

A.—I never went down at all.

Q.—Mrs. De La Hey says that she was sure you were downstairs?

A.—I am quite positive I didn't go down.

After some further evidence the witness was questioned about two letters, one written by the accused to the witness, another a reply thereto, both written when they were in police custody after the murder had been committed. In Kadambur's letter he charged him and remonstrated with him being an approver—which was most unbecoming and thus to charge him falsely with the murder. In the reply the witness wrote back, asking Kadambur not to be angry with him and his father—that the statement which he made was the vakil's statements, according to which his own statement was made; witness also asked for a reply. The witness' explanation with regard to this letter was that Kadambur managed to see him for a few minutes while in police custody. He wrote this reply according to Kadambur's dictation, who told him that by this means both Kadambur and the witness would be saved.

In reply to the Court asking how the letters came into their possession, Mr. Wadia said that these letters passed between the accused and approver after the approver had given his evidence. Both these letters were in possession of the accused—his own letter being handed over to him. The accused handed them over to Dr. Swaminadhan, his legal adviser, who could not understand them as they were written in Tamil. Dr. Swaminadhan immediately got them translated and handed them over to the Registrar, by whom they were kept in a sealed envelope.

Mr. Wadia then put the defence case to the approver. He said that the approver and Urkad (senior) conspired to shoot Mr. De La Hey and shot him. The witness denied. Witness further said that the Raja of Ramnad was a relative of Urkad (senior). Kadambur had told him that the Raja had in the Council strongly opposed Mr. De La Hey's appointment to the New Rajkumar College.

Q.—Did Mr. De La Hey call the Raja of Ramnad "a negro seething with sedition"?

A.—Not in my hearing. I heard that he sad said so. Kadambur told me about it.

Q.—Urkad (senior) was very much annoyed because of this and put you up to murder of Mr. De La Hey?

A.—Not at all.

AFTER SHOOTING.

Continuing, witness said that the accused attempted to commit suicide. After throwing his gun over the parapet he turned round and saw the accused make the attempt, holding the muzzle of the gun at his throat; he heard the click.

Asked whether he could suggest any reason why he selected the witness as an associate in this vile offence the witness replied that he could not say. There were no ill-feelings between the witness and Mr. De La Hey. The witness was not a Home Ruler. The Raja of Ramnad mig't be a staunch Home Ruler. He did not know.

Mr. Weldon then asked the Court's permission to put the witness a question about a statement he made to the police immediately the came on the scene. Mr. Weldon said that that question had become necessary because of the letter brought out by the defence—about the existence of which they had absolutely no idea up to that moment—which contained a statement that the statement made by the witness to the police was the statement which he was tutored to say by his vakil. The statement made to the police immediately after the murder corroborated entirely the statement now made by the witness, and under Section 157 of the Evidence Act it was admissible to corroborate this latter statement.

Mr. Wadia objected relying on Section 25 of the Evidence Act. His Lordship referred to 9, Bombay Reports, ruled that the authorities were against Mr. Wadia and allowed Mr. Weldon to put the question.

The witness said that he had made the same statements to the police as he now made in his evidence.

Several other witnesses were then examined by the prosecution among them being Mr. Tatham, Sub-Inspector of Police—Talavankottai and Urkad (junior).

Talavankottai was under cross-examination when the Court rose for the day. The trial will be continued to-morrow at 11-30.

## BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### VICEROY THANKED!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The Bengal Legislative Council met today, his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay presiding. In his opening speech Lord Ronaldshay made a lengthy statement of the procedure intended to be followed by the Bengal Government to put the provisions of the Reform Act into operation and invited the co-operation of the village officers in preparing the new electoral roll for the Bengal Legislative Council, which included the agriculturists that paid a fixed amount of cess rates. The number of voters at present was not more than 12,000; while under the Reform Act the number of voters would amount to a million and a half. They will also have to consider a Bill to prevent corrupt practices at the elections and also consider the desirability of introducing the ballot system of voting in preference to recording of votes openly. Lord Ronaldshay appealed for the help and co-operation of the non-official members on the questions that will arise before them.

At to-day's meeting Rai Radha Churupal moved a resolution expressing congratulations to Mr. Montagu and Lord Sinha and the British Parliament on the successful passing of the Reform Act, which the resolution, said the Council, regards "as a definite and substantial step" towards the progressive realisation of Government. Five amendments were moved with a view to delete the words "definite and substantial step towards progressive realisation of responsible Governments." All the amendments were lost and the original resolution was carried.

Mr. Arden Wood next moved a resolution conveying thanks to the Viceroy. It was opposed by five members, but was carried.

The Council stands adjourned till 5th March.

## KHILAFAT CONFERENCE AT LARKHANA.

### STIR IN OFFICE CIRCLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 2.

"The New Times" writes: "The approach of the Khilafat Conference at Larkana seems to be straining the nerves of some officials on that side. The District Magistrate, Mr. Hay, has already issued letters asking Mr. Lahori, Mr. Jan Mahomed, Bar.-at-Law, and Mr. Gulamali, pleader, Secretaries of the Conference, to see him to-morrow at Dadu, a railway station about 75 miles away from Larkana. We understand too that four Maulvis have been served with a summons to present themselves before the District Magistrate at the same place. We await the sequel."

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri arrives here on the 4th, and Moulana Abdulbari Sahib and Maulana Shaukat Ali Sahib arrive on the 5th instant. They will start for Larkana to attend the second Sind Khilafat Conference on the following day. Preparations are being made to give a fitting reception to the distinguished visitors.

## PRICE OF GRASS.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

Owing to the last heavy rains in grass growing districts, some damage has been caused to grass. It is therefore notified for general information, in modification of Press Note No. 583-D.C.S. dated 27th January, 1920, that the prices for the sale of grass in the Town and Island of Bombay, including Salsette, are as under:—

Mahaluxmi Yard and Godown, Sewri and Byculla G. I. P. Goods Yard, to be sold by the consignee at Rs. 22 per 1000 lbs. and retail at Rs. 23 per 1000 lbs., for the best quality of Dakor, Phool, Ber, and Mooshi grass, and varying rates according to quality below Rs. 22 for inferior qualities.

Bandra, Rs. 23 per 1,000 lbs. for the best quality of Phool, Ber, and Mooshi grass, varying rates for inferior qualities.

Petty shops in Bombay Town at Rs. 24 per 1000 lbs. for the best quality of Dakor, Phool, Ber and Mooshi grass, and varying rates according to quality below Rs 24 for inferior qualities.

Any person found selling grass at a price in excess of those fixed above will be punishable under No. 11J of the Defence of India Rules, 1915, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or to three times the price received by him for the commodity as sold, which ever is most.

## RELEASE OF PUNJAB PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

The following press communique is issued by the Punjab Government:—Out of 734 prisoners who were still in jail in connection with the disturbances of April last, 638 have been released by Government under the Royal Proclamation. A few of the remaining cases are also under consideration.

# SPORTING NEWS

## WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS.

### SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

The second day's play in the Western India Championships was remarkable for the appearance of Dr. A. H. Fyzee who after all was able to gain admission in the Doubles by occupying the place of "A. N. Other." His inclusion provides added interest in the Tournament, especially as he is partnered by a capable exponent of the game, D. J. Jeejeebhoy.

There was not very much to enthuse on the Queen's Road Courts during the six matches which were actually played. There were two Singles, Capt. J. M. Matthews accounting for the defeat of S. B. Modi. In the first set Modi won the first game and alternate games fell to the respective players till 2-all was called. After that Matthews won two games in succession and led at 4—2 when Modi lessened the difference to 4—3. Matthews then won the next three games and the first set. Matthews won his service as the first game in the second set and the call became one-all, two-all, and three-all, when Matthews again took the three concluding games.

Morley Fox was too steady for the young player, M. Dastgir, from Mysore who is studying now at Wilson College. The student has many good strokes and plays a hard game, but he affects the cut too much. He won the second game from his service, but successively scored only two, one, two and two aces in the next four games. The seventh game however went to deuce seven times. There were some capital rallies.

In the second set Dastgir won the fourth game after two deuces and the seventh game after one deuce, Fox eventually winning at 6—1, 6—2.

M. Fox and A. E. Kibblewhite did not combine well enough to beat the youthful M. D. Petit and N. V. Vakharia who hail from St. Xavier's College. Vakharia played consistently. Fox led off with the first three games when Petit gained two and Fox became 4—2. Thereafter the Collegians won the four concluding games. In the second set the call was two-all and then 4—2 in favour of Petit when Fox drew to 4-all. Petit won the next two games and won the match at 6—4, 6—4.

Rajaram, Morarji and Fakuda were too strong for S. G. Gore and his partner, but in the first set one-all, two-all, three-all and four-all were called in succession. In the second set, Morarji was leading at 5—2, but Gore annexed two games more before the set was completed, and Morarji won in two straight sets at 6—4, 6—4.

Dr. A. H. Fyzee and D. J. Jeejeebhoy provided some good play against G. Laximidas and G. Liladhar. Jeejeebhoy after an erratic start getting in a powerful and attractive forearm drive. He is a left-handed player and possesses a good style. Dr. Fyzee was able at the net. The first named won at 6—3, 6—3.

L. S. Deane and E. Annett, as soon as they get to understand each other's play should prove a capital pair. They beat J. A. Shakor and H. J. Rahimtoola 6—4, 6—3. Deane won his five services at love. 30, love, love and love respectively. He served from a big elevation and imparted plenty of top spin. Shakor opened service and won after two deuces and Rahimtoola won his service after one deuce. In the meantime Deane had won his service at love and the call was 2-all after Annett had won his service at 15. There was some good play on both sides, admirable placing attracting much applause from a large number of spectators. After Deane had led at 5—2, his opponents took two games before Deane won at 6—4. The second set favoured Deane and Annett by 35 scoring strokes to 21.

The unfortunate illness of L. V. Parton led to A. A. Fyzee and R. A. Wagle getting a walk-over.

The following are yesterday's results:—

SINGLES.

M. Fox beat M Dastgir 6—1, 6—2.

Capt. J. M. Matthews beat S. B. Modi 6—3, 6—3.

DOUBLES.

M. S. Petit and N. V. Vakharia beat M. Fox and A. E. Kibblewhite 6—4, 6—4.

D. J. Jeejeebhoy and D. A. H. Fyzee beat G. Liladhar and G. Laximidas 6—3, 6—3.

L. S. Deane and E. Annett beat J. A. Shakor and J. Rahimtools 6—4, 6—3.

A. A. Fyzee and R. A. Wagle (W.O.) C. P. Satthery and L. C. Parton (scratched.)

R. Morarji and Fakuda beat S. G. Gore and A. N. Other 6—4, 6—4.

## GUIANA AND FIJI.

### QUESTION OF INDIAN COLONISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The following is the full text of the resolution which Mr. Surendranath Banerjea will move at to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council:—"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he may be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur, Mr. W. E. Crum, Mr. Marjoribanks, and the mover, (a) to examine the scheme of colonisation which the deputation from British Guiana desire to put forward and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India and (b) to meet the deputation from Fiji which has arrived in this country and to examine any proposals they may put forward and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India."

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Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle Rs. 5.

Tickets may be had of Mr. A. P. Sabawalla, Barrister-at-Law, Joshi House, Cumballa Hill. Telephone No. 4407. As there has already been a great demand for them, applications for tickets should be made without delay.

Other tickets at Rs. 3 will be available at the Booking Office of the Theatre on the day of the performance.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Wednesday 4th February*, 1920.

## FISCAL AUTONOMY?

We note that Moderate interpreters of the excellences of the Reform Act are softening the tone in which they first applauded the supposed provisions of the measure granting fiscal autonomy to India. Lord Sinha speaking in Bombay gave the categorical assurance that fiscal autonomy for India was an accomplished fact. We are particular about confining interpretations of the Act to the provisions that are laid down and we think that to go far outside of them would mean the courting of disappointment. The Industrial Conference gave the most authoritative lead concerning the system of conventions which is expected to develop to our advantage, and it is well that some of the more amateurist and oversanguine annotators of the law should, in future, be guided by the qualifying limits laid in the resolution passed by the Industrial Conference. The Moderates blamed Nationalists who used the phrase "a pious hope" concerning the expectations based on the Joint Committee's opinion that where the Government of India and the Legislature agreed on a question of tariff, the Secretary of State should invariably refrain from interfering. This expression of opinion, enthusiasts laid hold of as the vital gift of fiscal autonomy. "Whatever be the right fiscal policy for India" said the Joint Committee, "for the needs of her consumers as well as for her manufacturers, it is quite clear that she should have the same liberty to consider her interests as Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa; in the opinion of the Committtee, therefore, the Secretary of State should as far as possible avoid interference on this subject, when the Government of India and the Legislature are in agreement, and they think that his intervention, when it does take place, should be limited to safeguarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangements within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party." The expression "should be limited" is good and the liberal annotation of the Joint Committee pertains to sections 32 and 33 of the Act. The question we have to consider is not merely the intentions of the Joint Committee, but the actual provisions of the statute. The views of the Joint Committee will have no more legal binding than the speeches of members of Parliament on the substance of a legislative measure. The bulk of our import and export trade is within the Empire and the exclusion of enemy aliens for five years would suffice to restore the proportions of pre-war trade. To understand the validity of the so-called grant of fiscal autonomy, we should judge it by the possibility of imposing a protective duty on a nascent industry. It is a matter which all committees of inquiry have hitherto been forbidden to investigate, and the value of the Industrial Commission was seriously discounted by the restriction

The Joint Committee have formally expressed that India should have tariff rights similar to those possessed by Britain and the Colonies. Britain and the Colonies are equally entitled to impose restrictive tariffs to their advantage. Shall we or shall we not have the opportunity of exercising a similar right? If we are not, in practice, going to have the right in equal measure, the opinion of the Joint Committee will remain a pious hope. There is no other test we can propose and we doubt if Moderate elocutionists will accept it without their own quota of pious hopes to bring their claims in line with facts. We recently cited the consolatory reflections of the London "Times" in explaining the sentiment to British manufacturers. It was a message proclaiming that all was well and that there was no cause for perturbation. In considering the limitations of the so-called provision of fiscal autonomy, we would draw the attention of our readers to an interesting incident recorded in the minutes of the Joint Committee. Lord Islington moved that a new clause should be inserted after the provision in which the grant of fiscal autonomy was supposed to be embedded. His motion was this: "The Secretary of State shall not advise His Majesty to signify his disallowance of an Act of the Indian Legislature, unless, in the case of an Act which affects the law relating to tariffs the Act is in his opinion inconsistent with any international obligations entered into by His Majesty's Government, or with any undertaking of His Majesty's Government as to fiscal arrangements within the Empire or in the case of any other Act, the Act is in his opinion, inconsistent with the policy of His Majesty's Government." The draft clause of Lord Islington was quite modest in its purport and far from being inconsistent with the pleasing assurances of the Joint Committee. Curiously enough the clause was thrown out. The only person to support Lord Islington was the Indian member, Lord Sinha. Mr Montagu opposed it and in his company were Lord Crewe, Lord Selborne, Mr Bennett and Sir John Rees, besides the Sydenhamite contingent. It is only fair to add that Mr. Spoor was absent on the day the proposal was rejected. If even clause like that with many nullifying exceptions and stipulations could be rejected as unsafe, the aspirations of the Joint Committee that India should have rights equal to those of the self-governing sections of the Empire, appear hollow.

Our Moderate friends, who, in their amateurish study of constitutional parallels, from time to time survey the institutions of colonies, would, of course, tell us that there is a subtle inwardness in allowing a wide scope for risk and uncertainty. Is it not the British way of getting things accomplished without rigid canons about vital matters? This habit of erudite fancifulness will not avail, especially in the light of the rejected clause we have quoted. The desire to leave the door open for re-entry and the dictating of fiscal arrangements, is part of the cause of nebulous expression. The history of colonial tariffs is different from that of India. After the trouble in the Boston Bay and its sequel, the right of tariff imposition was virtually abandoned and remained a figure of speech for Imperial rhetoricians. The tradition in India is contrary to colonial precedents. We have had constant interferences, resulting in the imposition of disadvantages and the jealous denial of advantages, while in the days of Company rule the strangulation of many Indian industries by tariff manipulations was admittedly no accident. With this accumulation of evil practices and the commercial habit of viewing India as a happy estate of Empire, it would be a mistake to solace ourselves with colonial precedents and expect results without the sturdy claims put forward by colonies and rightly recognised by Britain. The "Times" interpreted the clause of jubilation as an innocuous piece of indulgence. A specific rule of abstention, with ample excuses for breach, was formulated by Lord Islington and rejected. And is it any surprise that Nationalists are apprehensive about the practical virtues of the boon hailed by Moderates? Those who pose as savants of constitutional law deprecate our demand for its inclusion in the statute as the cry of gaping ignorance. It is they who are in the wrong as they cite precedents of Colonies which had no need for rigid devolution. We have the need of a sharp departure, with the perpetual right in reserve of Parliament to interfere; and such a departure could be enacted. After all, are we treading the steps of colonial freedom in our political march? Did they ever have the novelty of diarchy? If novelties are made to suit Indian conditions, surely a difference might be justified on the vital question of fiscal autonomy. The matter remains in a nebulous state, and to strain colonial comparisons would be to go the wrong way. The rejection of Lord Islington's proposal is not without significance.

## TURKEY.

What Turkey needs urgently at the present moment is deliverance from the suspense regarding its possible fate. What it needs more, however, is a just settlement. For, in common with the rest of the world, the people of Turkey are yearning to begin an era of peaceful reconstruction. They cannot begin it if the peace terms with the Turkish Government contain in themselves the germs of unsettlement and, consequently, of war. Such were the terms which the first Peace Conference was reported to have been inclined to impose on Turkey. The turn of the situation—especially the uncertainty of the political situation in France—has made the postponement of the definite handling of the Turkish peace settlement unavoidable. This is not altogether an unmixed evil. Every day that passes, indeed, adds to the agony of suspense and makes the danger of Turkey being confronted with "settled facts" more real. On the other hand, there is the possibility of returning sanity and statesmanship in the counsels of the "peace-makers". Already, it is not a little gratifying to note, the voices of warning of inevitable danger to world-peace and of protest against violations of right and justice have not gone unheard. The extracts from the views expressed by the "Daily Telegraph" which Reuter wired yesterday, show that British public opinion is at last being roused to the danger of the threatened injustice to Turkey and Islam. "It would be most imprudent," the journal says, "to give any ground for suspicion that the rights of Turkey as a nation, are less important in the eyes of the Allies than those of any Christian nations." That at once tersely sums up the Moslem—the Indian—demand regarding Turkey and the Khilafat and provides the acid test of the sincerity of Britain and her Allies and of their loyalty to the purpose of the Great War. The "Daily Telegraph" adds that "the address of Moslems and Hindus to the Viceroy is open to the interpretation that nothing less will satisfy Indian Mahomedans than the maintenance of Turkish sovereignty unimpaired as it stood before Turkey entered that war." and it is convinced that "the mass of Moslems in India is no more disposed to press such a claim than the Allies are likely to listen to it or to take any decision founded on belief in 'the essential humanity of the Turk.' " The "Daily Telegraph" while it is anxious to see that Indian sentiment is respected, has obviously not fully grasped the basic principles which support that sentiment. The demand of united India is that the cause of Islam with which is bound up the maintenance of the Turkish sovereignty is essentially just and for this simple reason that it does not militate against the autonomous development of the subject nationalities of the Turkish Empire. The ignorance or misunderstanding about the fundamentals of the Khilafat question displayed by a journal like the "Daily Telegraph" which is inclined to be just to Moslems bring into relief the need of propaganda in Britain. The Khilafat Deputation which has proceeded to England will, we hope, be able to satisfy this need in ample measure.

## THE END OF THE STRIKE.

The strike has ended, and the citizens of Bombay, exercised as their minds are with gloomy forebodings of a possible recrudescence of influenza, will heave a sigh of relief. A great menace to the health of the city has been removed. We shall take the earliest opportunity of drawing the attention of the public, the workers, the Millowners and the Government to the problems which the strike has brought into relief and which must be tackled with prompt courage and far-seeing statesmanship if India is to be industrially prosperous, physically healthy, politically great and her people worthy of the great destiny that is before them. Meanwhile, we have to express our earnest hope that the millowners will see that the "concessions" they have given are carried out fully and faithfully and that no occasion is given for complaints made in the past regarding the victimisation of those condemned as "ringleaders" in the strike. Strikes are everywhere recognised as a legitimate means for the employees to secure the redress of their grievances and as honourable men the millowners owe it to themselves to ensure that no mean and unfair advantage is taken of the weakness of those who were their erstwhile opponents in an honourable and constitutional struggle. The lessons of the strike are evident to those who have kept their eyes—both physical and mental—open. We do not, to-day, intend bringing them home to all concerned. Our immediate purpose is to draw attention to a pleasing feature of the strike. The economic loss to the industry, to the workers, and to the general public by the cessation of production cannot be adequately estimated. But who that has known the havoc that the curse of drink has been making, will not gratefully acknowledge the gain to the moral and physical health of the workers that its temporary stoppage caused? That gain can be permanently secured. What is the obstacle? The workers lived without the poison for a month and they can continue to live without it for all time. So with the rest of the population. Can nothing, therefore, be done to see that the seduction of the poison is rigorously restricted with a view to its speedy removal? Or is the temptation of providing for the "legitimate" needs of the "moderate" drinker and incidentally of enriching the exchequer too overwhelmingly great for the authorities concerned? We recognise the strength of vested interests. But surely the strike has provided an object-lesson which cannot be ignored.

## Notes of the Day.

**Senate v. Syndicate.**

Late on Saturday night, the Senate decided to put aside the proposal that there should be an Assistant Professor of Sociology from Sunday forwards. It is not often that the recommendations of the Syndicate are turned down in the Senate, but the appointment of a University Professor is one of those subjects that call for the careful scrutiny of the governing body. The Syndicate chose a candidate and submitted his name to the Senate, but the Senate deciding that there should be a wider range of selection, appointed a Committee to report on all the applicants and, if necessary, to accept further applications. The candidate chosen by the Syndicate had more recommendations than qualifications. He had passed his M.A. in the third class in 1904, in English and Persian. In 1908, he won a pleader's certificate for practising in the Sind courts. He is now the university librarian on Rs. 300 a month, and the recommendation was put forward in the Senate that he might combine the professorship with the librarianship. And he is not known to have published anything relating to research or pure study. On the retirement of Prof. Geddes after his period, the Assistant Professor of Sociology will have a claim to the chair and the question is whether the person selected now should not be something of a specialist trained in other universities in the subject. The office of Assistant Professorship is to carry a salary of Rs. 500 a month, and the Senate did well in accepting the amendment proposed, and appointing a committee to enquire into the applications and get a man of real qualifications and university training for the purpose. We hope the Committee will select a man of real scholarship, so that he can be trained and qualified, in due course, for the University chair itself.

**Indian Tea Trade.**

The Report on the production of Tea for 1918, published now, shows a very promising outlook for the tea industry. There are adverse circumstances at present hindering the course of a large export trade, the most important being the complete cessation of exports to Russia, one of the greatest tea-consuming countries of the world. There was an increase [illegible] over the produce of the previous year, but the exports by sea diminished by 36 million lbs. The consumption of tea in the country is hence increasing and it is a habit stimulated by the work of the Indian Tea Cess Committee. They acquire funds by a levy of ¼ pie per pound of exported tea and spend the sum for the encouragement of the tea-drinking habit in India. Owing to the fall of exports, there was a small reduction of the funds collected, the amount falling from Rs. 467,000 to Rs. 451,000, but the progress of the habit within the country should be cheering to the Committee. Commercially, the tea-industry is one of the safest concerns in India in point of profit. The pre-war dividends stood at 19 per cent. on the average, now it has risen to 24 per cent. The most fertile plantations are in Assam. Of the 33 crores of rupees invested in the business in this country, 27 crores belong to companies incorporated in Britain, so that the industry as a whole is British-owned.

**Development of Bombay.**

A recent issue of the Government Gazette contained a notification stating that lands measuring about 7,000 acres in all, in several villages situate in the Island of Trombay, would be acquired by Government for the development of the city and the port of Bombay for public purpose and at public expense. Many complaints from the residents of Trombay have been received by us regarding this acquisition of land. It is not that the people do not desire that their land should be acquired by Government for the development of Bombay, but it is urged that proper and just compensation should be paid for the lands to be acquired. Some time back the Government of Bombay acquired land in that part of the island for building a jail. And the poor farmers, we are informed, were paid only one anna and seven pies per square yard for their land. This is not exactly just. We understand that for the land that is being acquired by Government in Salsette near Andheri, Santa Cruz and the adjoining suburbs, Government have to pay from one rupee to two and three rupees. In Trombay itself about 14 acres of land were recently purchased by a millowner for the purposes of a mill at the rate of one rupee and more per yard, and we understand many contracts have been recently made at even higher rates.

**Paying Investments.**

If there are any land is required for the development of Bombay, it is only fair that in fixing the rate of compensation, Government should take into consideration not only the prevailing rate of land there, but also the increase of revenue which the Port Trust would derive from the land later on from merchants to whom it would be given for building and other purposes on the lease system. Further, the residents desire that the Island of Trombay which consists of more than twelve villages should be included in the limits of Bombay on the same basis as Kurla and Ghatkoper municipal areas. We hope Government will inquire into these grievances and see that injustice is not done

**The Clerks' Conference.**

It has been announced that a conference of clerks under the auspices of the Clerks' Union will be held in Bombay at the end of this month. The decision will, we have no doubt, be welcomed by a large majority of clerks who, under present economic pressure due to abnormally high prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life, are groaning for a living wage. Most of the clerks are notoriously underpaid and it will be for the conference to decide what united action can be taken to that the employers, most of whom now seem to care little but to exact maximum of work with a minimum of pay, may be compelled to think of improving the lot of their employees by giving them reasonable hours of work and remuneration enough to enable them and their families to lead a decent life. The conference should also take the initiative in securing the establishment of commercial schools where clerks can be trained up in some special lines of accountancy, book-keeping and allied subjects in their spare hours, and thus help themselves to improve their prospects. The most urgent need is the setting up of an organisation for devising means of securing proper housing accommodation for clerks and their families. The cooperative movement affords a solution of the problem of housing provided adequate help is forthcoming from employers. The conference will do well to give its careful attention to this question.

## Official and Personal.

Pending return from leave of Mr. Justice Napier, Dewan Bahadur C. Krishnan will continue to act as Judge of the Madras High Court.

# IS GERMANY GOING BANKRUPT?

## "WHOLE FABRIC OF CREDIT IS TOTTERING?

## VON GWINNER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

"The Daily News" correspondent in Berlin asked von Gwinner President of the Deutche Bank who is regarded as the Napoleon of German finance:—Is Germany going bankrupt?

He replied:—The general position is virtually one of bankruptcy though this does not apply to the Treasury which is forced to continue to use abundant paper. The whole fabric of credit is tottering. The crash would involve France and indeed the whole of Europe owing to the economic inter-dependence of countries. No sane British or French financier believes that Germany will be able to pay the indemnities specified but given breathing space, credits and raw material, we shall ultimately pay a very large sum.

## FINANCIAL CRISIS IN EUROPE.

### PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 3.

It is probable that an International Conference is being arranged with the object devising some steps for the purpose of stablishing the financial position in Europe but is considered unlikely that any immediate provement in the rates of exchange will result. One step that might be taken would be to grant credit to other European countries.

## AMERICA'S FOREIGN LOANS.

### COLLECTION OF INTEREST DEFERRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 3.

WASHINGTON.—According to a Treasury statement the accrued interest on the American loans to the European countries is now approximately 325 million dollars. The Treasury proposes to defer the collection of interest pending the reconstruction in the former belligerent countries. Britain owes 1,44.41,000 dollars and France 9,40,22,000.

## ECONOMIC RESTORATION.

### U. S. TREASURY SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Glass, Secretary to the Treasury, in the course of a statement declares that the Treasury is convinced that credits required for economic restoration, must be supplied through private channels. He opposes further Governmental loans and the cancellation of any obligations contracted by European Governments. He declares that the rectification of exchanges lies primarily in the hands of European Governments whose refusal to export gold prevents the rectification. The United States cannot undertake to finance the requirements of Europe.

## REDUCTION IN LOAN TO AUSTRIA.

### DUE TO BRITISH GENEROSITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 3.

WASHINGTON:—The Secretary to the treasury considers that the amount of loan to Austria, Poland and Armenia might be safely reduced to 125 million dollars. The reduction is rendered possible through the generosity of Britain which has definitely agreed to provide ships for the transport of food.

## INDIAN GOLD PRODUCING COMPANIES.

### BANK OF ENGLAND'S OFFER NOT ACCEPTABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 3.

At a meeting of the Champion Reef Gold Mining Company, Mr. Edgar Taylor stated, that the Bank of England's offer to the Indian gold-producing companies of the same terms as the African companies received, was not acceptable in view of the special conditions of the Indians gold-producers but the Bank had recently shown a disposition to facilitate the negotiation of an entirely new arrangement with the Indian Government.

## GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

### TO BE RENAMED TANGANIKA TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

The Colonial Office announces that it has been decided that German East Africa shall provisionally be renamed Tanganyika Territory.

# PLIGHT OF CZECHS.

## A POLISH DIVISION'S MUTINY.

### BOLSHEVISTS POWERFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 3.

A Harbin message to "The Times" dated the 24th instant says that the Czechs totalling about fifteen thousand are spread out on the railway from Irkutsh westward for four hundred miles and are in the most precarious position owing to the whole country being Bolshevist while the railway line though under the Czechs, control is damaged in innumerable places and the workmen are refusing to do the necessary repairs.

The Bolshevist Headquarters at Tomsk offered the Czechs repatriation across Russia on the condition that they surrendered admiral Kolchak with the gold treasure and the military supplies. The Czechs handed over Kolchak but are holding on to the gold which the Bolshevists have sworn shall never pass east of the Baikal.

A Polish division numbering five-thousand mutinied, murdered their officers and went over to the Bolshevists while the Semenoff's force has been reduced by desertion to two thousand Cossacks, A large numbers of his Austrian and German soldiers have also joined the Bolshevists who are everywhere getting the upper hand and practically the whole population of Siberia is ready to accept Bolshevism.

## DEFENSIVE LEAGUE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

### POLISH-FINLAND LEAGUE FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 3.

"The Times" learns that the representatives of Finland, Esthonia, Latvia and Poland lately held a conference in Helsingfor's and decided in the principle on the formation of a defensive league against Bolshevism. A military Commission has been appointed to draw of the details of the plan.

## SOVIET GOVT'S NOTE TO POLAND.

### ALLEGATIONS AGAINST ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 3.

A Moscow wireless says that the Soviet Government has sent a note to Poland declaring that the extreme elements in the Entente are endeavouring to incite Poland to an unjust, senseless and criminal war against Russia and urging that there are no questions which cannot be solved by negotiations, concessions and mutual agreements.

## FRENCH CHAMBER.

### PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

PARIS.—The Chamber after debating the general policy passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 510 votes to 70.

## GOVT. TROOPS GOING OVER TO BOLSHEVISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 3.

The "Times" states that the British evacuation of Beirut was completed on Januar. 19th and the whole area of the French occupation is now clear of the British.

## SITUATION AT NIKOLSK.

### AGREEMENT BETWEEN COMMANDERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 3.

A Harbin message to the "Times" dated th 28th instant says that the Japanese and th Bolshevist commanders met at Nikolsk and ar ranged that the former should control the railway station and the latter the workshops of the town. After a brief fight on the 26th the majority of the Government troops wen over to the Bolshevists, the remnant retirin to the Manchurian border.

## CABLE ITEMS.

The Eastern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies are each increasing their capital by million sterling to meet the cost of extending and improving cable services.

Lord and Lady Inchcape leave for Marseilles to-day to join the Khiva en route f Bombay.

STOCKHOLM:—It is reported that Judnitch who was conta[illegible]ing leaving Estl[illegible]nia with a la[illegible]money, belongi[illegible] to the North-

# COTTON OPERATIVES' WAGES.

## PRESENT AGREEMENT TO BE TERMINATED.

## LARGE INCREASE TO BE ASKED FOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 3.

The Cotton Operatives' organisations ar making preparations with a view to the termination on March 31st of the present wage agreement. The recent prosperity has le them to contemplate large advances. Thre main bodies composed of spinners or minders carders and weavers will act separately. is expected that the carders for the first tim will claim equal wages to the minders, in volving a large advance and it is expected tha the weavers will ask for a hundred per cent increase on the present rates, equal to fou times the wages before the war. Half a millio people will be affected of whom the weavers ar in proportion of two to one.

## TO AMERICA BY AIR.

### PROPOSED AIR-LINERS SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 3.

It is understood that prominent aviation firms are combining to establish a system of air-liners to America and possibly to South Africa. The scheme has been discussed ever since Colonel Seely called a meeting of the aircraft firms to consider the potentialities of commercial aviation and since then pourparlers have been in progress between such firms as Vickers, Armstrong-Whitworths Beardmores and Shortts with a view to purchasing the existing Government airships and building others.

It is understood that it is contemplated to run at first a service to Scandinavia and afterwards more afield. It is proposed to build and acquire ships of three and a half million cubic feet with a cruibing radius of forty-five hundred miles and capable of carrying a cargo of fifteen tons. The Government ships are not adapted for passenger traffic and therefore considerable time must elapse before the scheme can fructify. Much experimental work will be necessary in order to discover the most suitable types of machine. Expert circles doubt if the ships of dimensions mentioned will be sufficiently profitable and suggest that they should be of ten million cubic feet.

## CAIRO TO CAPE FIGHT.

### "TIMES" ON ITS POSSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 3.

A leader in the "Times" on the Cairo Cape flight says:—"There is an intoxicating thrill in the mere thought of the possibility such an enterprise, one of the first steps in the all-important undertaking of establishing regular air communication between th Mother Country and the more distant parts the Empire. The immediate problem for th country is the speedy opening up of a new medium of travel along the well-equipped air roads such as the route from Cairo to th Cape all over the Empire. Africa is still th Dark Continent but the aeroplane is going end all that. From north, south, east an west it will let in light and some day we ma look back on the first experimental flight fro Caro to the Cape as the beginning of a new and better order of things not only for th Empire, knit together by closer and cleare understanding but for the whole world."

## DEATH OF MR. JAMES MUNRO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 3.

The death of Mr. James Monro is announced.

[Mr. James Munro was born in 1838, studied at the Universities of Edinburgh and Berlin. He joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1857. He held the offices of Magistrate, Civil and Sessions Judge, Inspector-General of Police. He was made Cheif Commissioner in 1888; resigned 1890; returned to Bengal, and founded the Ranaghat Medical Mission.]

## WHO WILL SUCCEED LORD CHELMSFORD?

### FIELD-MARSHAL LORD HAIG URGED TO ACCEPT VICEROYALTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The special London correspondent wires the "Statesman" on January 28th:—Field-Marshall Lord Haig is being urged to accept the succession to the Viceroyalty of India on the expiration of Lord Chelmsford's term office. Up to the present he has refused to entertain the proposal, but it is thought that he may be induced to reconsider his decision.

## MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 3.

Messrs. Montagu's report says that the [illegible]in the price has been due to the scanty [illegible], the strength of China's exchange [illegible] weakness of the American ex-

# MR. CHURCHILL'S TERRITORIALS.

## TO DEFEND AGAINST AGGRESSION.

## WHETHER ON RHINE OR IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 3.

Mr. Churchill, replying to the deputation of the representatives of county associations, stated that the total war establishment of the Territorial Army would be 345,000, but it was proposed, first of all, to recruit only up to sixty per cent. or a minimum indispensable to the effective training of recruits.

Mr. Churchill said that the army would be divided into two branches—the Regular Army and Territorial Army. Both would be complete and self-contained. The Territorials would enlist voluntarily for three years for trained men and four years for the others. The training would be the same as before the war with additional facilities for courses of instruction. Commanders would be chosen from those who had commanded a battalion in field with distinction. The purpose of the Territorial Army would be imperial defence, including our responsibility to defend France and Belgium if wrongfully attacked. It would be ready in a supreme emergency to defend against aggression whether on the Rhine or in India.

## INDIAN OVERS SEA ASSOCIATION.

### EFFORTS TO SECURE WIDER TERMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 3.

The Indian Overseas Association is actively promoting the interests of the Indians outside India. It has been in corresponding with the Colonial and Indian Offices to secure wider terms of reference and satisfactory Indian representation before the South African Asiatics' Commission.

## DEMOBILISATION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

### WAR OFFICE STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 3.

The War Office states that the personnel tha is to be demobilised in Mesopotamia is not sent to the port of embarkation a month before it is due to leave. Three thousand officers and others left Mesopotamia for Hom in the first fortnight of January.

## FOR EX-OFFICERS.

### INANGURATION OF ASSOCIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 3.

An Officers' Association, having as its object the bettering of the lot of ex-officers, was formally inaugurated at the Mansion House to-day, under the joint presidency of Lord Haig, Lord Beatty and Air-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard. Lord Haig said that there were twenty thousand ex-officers unemployed and thirty-three thousand disabled with an average pension of only seventy pounds yearly. Lord Haig appealed for half a million sterling to assist the work of the Association.

## PUNJAB GOVT'S. REPORT ON DISTURBANCES.

### ITS PUBLICATION IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 3.

The official report of the Punjab disturbances, which was submitted to the Government of India by the Punjab Government on October 11 and received in England on December 18, is now published here, except the portions relating to the events in the districts where there was no violent outbreak or those discussing the questions of administration on which the Hunter Committee will pronounce.

## SINN FEIN LORD MAYORS.

### REPUBLICAN FLAGS IN CITY HALLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 3.

A Sinn Fein flag was hoisted for the first time in Dublin City Hall, to-day, on the occasion of the election of Tom Kelly, Sinn Feiner (now in prison) as Lord Mayor. Cork and Waterford have also elected Sinn Feiner Lord Mayors, and have hoisted Republican flags in the City Halls.

# THE TWO EPIDEMICS.

## INFLUENZA IN BOMBAY

### FRESH OUTBREAK APPREHENDED.

### PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

It was reported the other day that influenza was again raging in many parts of the world, and unfortunately the mortality from this disease has shown a progressive rise in our Presidency also for the last several weeks. In fact the influenza has not altogether disappeared from our midst ever since the first outbreak commenced a couple of years ago and has been with us in more or less epidemic form ever since. The returns of mortality from influenza and influenzal pneumonia for the last four weeks have been marked by a consistent rise. This has been more marked since the 21st January last, when the total mortality from all causes started going up at a disconcerting rate and the number of deaths went up to 180 on 26th of the same month since when it has fluctuated between 163 and 180. As influenza and influenzal pneumonia were mainly responsible for this rise in the city's mortality, and as it is now clear that another wave of influenza is passing over most part of the world the situation is viewed with considerable anxiety.

CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

Of course the epidemic in Bombay has not yet assumed the alarming proportions of the previous outbreaks but in view of the fact mentioned above that it is now raging in pandemic form in most countries there is considerable cause for anxiety. And for one thing the mortality returns under the head of "influenza" are in some cases misleading as to the conditions prevailing in the city. Influenzal pneumonia is a notifiable disease but some of the medical fraternity do not care to specify it as such and return it as "pneumonia" and so it goes as ordinary pneumonia to swell the head "Deaths from diseases of the respiratory system", recorded in the Municipal health returns. The comprehensive and all-embracing head, "Diseases of Respiratory System," has consistently shown a rise when influenza has raged in the city, thanks mainly to the incorrect returns of cases of influenzal pneumonia as ordinary pneumonia. This tendency towards an increase has been most noticeable whenever influenza has raged in our midst in epidemic form, and such again is the case at present. If adequate care were taken by medical practitioners to classify cases of influenza complicated with pneumonia, as such return them as ordinary pneumonia one could much better judge the extent of the prevalence of the disease.

For the week ending the 31st January the total number of deaths from all causes was 1191 as against 1028 in the preceding week. Influenza and influenzal pneumonia registered 107 deaths compared to 74 in the preceding week, while deaths from diseases of the respiratory system were 527 against 438.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Dr. Sandilands, the new Health Officer and his assistants Dr. Sorab and Dr. Shroff are taking precautionary measures to meet any emergency that may arise. The voluntary agencies who did so much valuable work during the last epidemic have been asked to keep themselves in readiness to help the Health Department in the event of the disease assuming a virulent form, and visits are being paid to the chawls of the poorer people and free medical relief given.

In this connection, we reproduce the following memorandum prepared by the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay containing some simple general instructions for the prevention of attack of influenza and for its treatment:—

Influenza spreads mainly through human contact by means of infected secretions from the nose and mouth.

To avoid an attack, therefore—

1. Keep away from all places where there is overcrowding and consequent risk of infection such as fairs, festivals, theatres, schools, public lecture halls, cinemas, entertainment parties, crowded railway carriages etc. Also avoid visiting infected places.

2. Keep the doors and windows of your house open to ensure free ventilation. The better the ventilation the less the chance of infection. The bed rooms should be particularly well ventilated. It is better to sleep in the open with sufficient covering whenever possible than to sleep in badly ventilated rooms.

3. Keep yourself fit by putting on warm clothes, taking enough but not excessive, nourishing food, proper exercise, in the open air, and above all, do not worry too much about the disease.

In spite of the above if you get an attack of the disease, the important rule is to go to bed immediately and take complete rest with medical treatment in a separate room if possible. Be specially careful not to spread the disease to the attendants and others by your coughing, sneezing or spitting.

Always cough and sneeze into a handkerchief which should be changed often and disinfected by soaking in disinfectant (e.g., phenyle) or by boiling in water before being put away. Towels, sheets, cups and all articles used by patients, especially such articles as touch the mouth or come in contact with their breath or spit should be likewise disinfected.

People nursing or in contact with influenza patients would be wise to wear a veil or mask, and to wash the hands after handling the patient or his towels, etc.,

Before re-occupying a room used by a patient, have it thoroughly cleaned and disinfected and ventilated, the furniture being first cleaned and then put out in the sun.

If you cannot get treatment in your house, do not hesitate to go to hospital where you will have better chances of recovery.

Another important rule to observe is never to expose or exert yourself during convalescence for fear of pneumonia or other complications that may come on during recovery.

## THE END.

### MILL INDUSTRY IN FULL SWING.

### R. I. M. MEN STILL OUT.

On Tuesday the whole mill industry was in full swing with the normal number of men and the strike has as suddenly come to an end as it had started.

The R. I. M. men are still out and that is the only large body of workmen of any particular industry that is on strike.

The R. I. M. men are still out and that is the only large body of workmen of any particular industry that is on strike. The whole situation in the city has very much improved and apparently the strike fever has left the city leaving the whole industry cold. One or two small workshops have their men still out, but that is only a small thing.

The whole mill industry is in full swing with the normal number of men, and the strike has as suddenly come to an end as it had started. The mill district is again dark and sooty with the smoke of many chimneys and things have assumed their usual aspect. It is to be hoped that the rapproachment is permanent.

**Lessons of Strike.**

There are many lessons to be learnt from this strike. The men went on strike without properly formulating their demands though they felt the acuteness of their lot. They remained out for more than a week, before they put their demands in black and white. Even then there was a lot of difference of opinion not for the sake of any particular principle, but simply because they were unorganised. In this way more than ten valuable days were lost by the men, and all to no purpose. This waste of human energy could have all been prevented by the men themselves, by means of negotiations first, and only when other means were not possible resorting to a strike. The lesson to be learnt by the men is to organise themselves, and make the Union which was resolved upon by the men at a meeting, a reality, a living force and a body which will act as their mouthpiece and think for them, negotiate for them, and act for them. Unless some such body comes into being with a powerful executive and independent and disinterested members, the future of Labour in this city cannot be looked forward to with any hope. The Union must also have at its back sufficient funds to fight the powerful capitalistic organisation—the Millowners' Association. In India, Labour is not organised, it is not educated and it is not united. It will be the duty of a Labour Union to train and lead its members to the paths of higher responsibility and ideals. Only then will it have it achieved its purpose.

**Attitude of Millowners.**

The Millowners' Association has played a part in this struggle which is not at all creditable to it. Barring a few the millowners have failed to take the human element into consideration, they have failed to realise the value of men's lives and their worth. As capitalists they have fought a bitter struggle, for was not their money at stake? What did it matter if men were ground down if children and women were starved? What did it matter to them if men lived in filthy and beastly surroundings and died like flies at the slightest approach of an epidemic? Have the millowners done anything to improve the lot of the men, on whose labour they were enriching themselves? Was it necessary to resort to a prolonged strike and the intervention of the Governor to make the owners understand that the economic condition of the men was such that an immediate rise in the wages was urgent and necessary? Was it necessary for the men to go on a strike before they could have a share with the capitalists in the abnormal profits of the mill industry? Have the owners shown the smallest sign of their goodwill and concern for the men? They have given no indication as yet, except through the compulsion of a strike, of their anxiety to do some justice to the men. They have not cared to provide housing accommodation for their workers, schools for their education, or any other things that lead to a better feeling between the men and the employers. They have shown no anxiety to share the enormous profits with the operatives, or to give them even a living wage. Their business has been to make as much as they can out of the "millhands" by making them work long hours, and thus put a strain upon them which no man can bear in a tropical climate. And for all this a beggarly wage was given, not enough to keep the man alive, together with his family. Is this the right sort of attitude to adopt in these days, for their own sake, when Labour is so clamant all over the world? What are the concessions worth that have been so grudgingly given? The men will have to be on the mill premises for more than 11½ hours, and these are long enough hours in all conscience. The men will have to start from home for their factories when it is dark and leave the factory when it is again dark. Is it not possible to arrange to let the men go away a bit earlier, so that they could enjoy the evening? Perhaps that is too much to ask of plutocracy? A right is a right only, when one can fight for it, and nobody has got anything by begging.

# THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

## CURRENCY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

**The following are further excerpts from the Currency Committee's report:—**

REMITTANCE TO AND FROM INDIA

We now proceec to consider questions connected with the system of remittance to and from India.

We agree with the Chamberlain Commission in holding that Council Drafts are sold not for the convenience of trade, but to provide the funds needed in London to meet the requirements of the Secretary of State on India's behalf in the widest sense of the term. There is, in our opinion, no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands. If our proposals in paragraphs 65 to 67, regarding the free import of gold into India and the maintenance of a gold mint are adopted, the way will be open for the settlement of trade balances by means which are independent of the sale of Council Drafts. India, however, normally enjoys a large favourable balance of trade, and the adjustment of this balance mainly by the import of gold would probably involve the shipment to India of more gold than is actually required for absorption by the public. If, therefore, without inconvenience or with advantage, the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate requirements when a trade demand for them exists, we see no objection to his doing so, provided that due regard is had to the proper location of the reserves, to which we refer later. Such sales would tend to economise the movements of gold, and would provide additional facilities for telegraphic remittance, which is an advantage to trade.

The above observations apply to normal times when the purchase of silver for coinage can be readily effected. So long as the existing difficulties continue it will be advisable to adhere to the system at present in force, according to which the actual amounts of Council Drafts sold weekly are fixed with reference to the Secretary of State's requirements and the capacity of the Government of India to meet them.

MINIMUM RATE.

While sterling continues to be divorced from gold the fixing of the rupee in terms of gold will involve fluctuations in its sterling equivalent; and the minimum rate for Council Drafts will be fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. When sterling is again equivalent to gold the minimum rate will remain fixed and the price obtained for Council Drafts will vary between the gold points according to the demand.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

The Chamberlain Commission recommended that the Government of India should make a public notification of their intention to sell in India bills on London at a price corresponding to the gold export point, whenever they were asked to do so, to the full extent of their resources. We agree entirely with this recommendation. We are informed that inconvenience has resulted in the past from the necessity of consulting the Secretary of State before offers of reverse remittance were announced, and to ensure public confidence in the system it is desirable that the authorities in India should be in a position to take action without the delay involved by reference to London. We are also informed that facilities for telegraphic remittance, which were first offered in connection with the sales at the outbreak of the war, were greatly appreciated by the commercial community in India. We, therefore, recommend that the Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness. The rate will, as in the past, be based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom. So long as sterling is divorced from gold it will not be possible to announce a fixed rate at which sales will uniformly be made, but the Government of India should be prepared to quote the appropriate figure as soon as the demand for remittance from India makes itself apparent. During this period, assuming that our recommendations regarding the exchange value of the rupee are adopted, 10 rupees will purchase the sterling equivalent of one sovereign less a percentage to cover the charges of remittance.

INDIAN DEMAND FOR PRECIOUS METALS.

We now turn to the policy that should be adopted in regard to the import and export of the precious metals into and from India.

Statistics regarding the imports of gold into India on private account in recent years are shown in paragraph 14. It will be seen that during the five years preceding the war India's average annual import of gold coin and bullion exceeded 19,000,000l.

It has frequently been alleged that an undue proportion of the world's gold supply is absorbed by India. It must be remembered, however, that the population of India exceeds 315 millions, and that the use of gold (or, alternatively, of silver) plays an important part in social ceremonies sanctioned by religion and tradition. Presents of gold or silver ornaments are obligatory at weddings and on other ceremonial occasions: and this custom is supported by the practical consideration that a woman, whether Hindu or Moslem, who possesses gold and silver ornaments, or coins converted into ornaments, is entitled to hold them as her personal property. It has also always been the habit in India to use the precious metals as a store of value, and to hold savings in this form; nor, until banking and investment facilities have been extended, and the habit of using them has been acquired by the people of India, is it easy to see in what other form savings can be accumulated. We do not, therefore, consider that the quantity of gold taken by India for all purposes in the period before the war was disproportionately large in relation to her economic condition, and it must be assumed that so long as existing conditions prevail India will continue to require a considerable quantity of gold for the purposes named above.

64. We have previously pointed out that the normal balance of trade makes India a creditor country, and as such she is entitled to require payment for her produce in the form most acceptable to her people. Indeed, India's capacity to draw gold from other countries depends in the last resort on the desire of her customers to secure her produce, and, so long as they continue to take it, India will be in a position to demand gold, in so far as she may prefer payment in this form to the import of commodities or the investment in foreign securities of credits due to her.

We do not wish, however, by these remarks to lend support to any suggestion that the import of precious metals is the most advantageous way by which India can adjust her claims against other countries. The accumulation of stores of gold and silver is an unprofitable method of saving, and it would undoubtedly be to India's own interest, and to the interests of the world at large, for her to employ her wealth in productive directions. We are, therefore, glad to learn that an increasing interest is now being shown by Indians in the promotion of industrial enterprise, and we consider (see para. 73) that facilities for the deposit and investment or savings should be increased in all practicable ways. This may tend ultimately to reduce India's demand for the precious metals.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF GOLD.

65. Under the Gold Import Act all gold imported into India has to be tendered to Government at a special rate based on the exchange value of the rupee and the premium on gold. The export of gold is not prohibited, but owing to the fact that gold commands a substantial premium in the Indian bazaar there is no tendency for it to leave the country under existing conditions. The provisions regarding the import of gold were avowedly enacted under the stress of war and were only intended to be temporary. It is, in our opinion, desirable that the entry of gold into India should be freed from regulation or control by the Government. We accordingly recommend that the Gold Import Act should be repealed as soon as the change in the Statutory ratio of the rupee to the sovereign, to which we refer below, has been effected. Movements of gold to and from India would of course continue, as in the past, to be reported for registration and statistical purposes.

GOLD AS CURRENCY.

66. The fixation of the rupee in terms of gold and the disappearance of the internal premium on gold due to the removal of the prohibition on import will again enable gold to circulate as currency. It is, therefore, necessary to consider how far the extended use of gold currency is desirable in India. We agree in principle with the recommendations of the Chamberlain Commission in this connection, but the position has changed in certain respects since the issue of their report and some modifications in the policy suggested are advisable. We agree with their conclusions that the Government should continue to aim at giving the people the form of currency which they demand, whether rupees, notes or gold, that the use of the note should be encouraged, that the currency most generally suitable for the internal needs of India consists of rupees and notes, and that it would not be to India's advantage actively to encourage the increase use of gold in the internal circulation. We also share the view that gold can be more advantageously employed in the Government reserves, where it available for meeting demands for foreign remittance, than in the hands of the people in the form of currency. For some time, however, it may be difficult to meet all demands for metallic currency in rupees, and more extensive use of gold may be necessary to ensure confidence in the note issue. We understand that on recent occasions the issue of gold coin by the Government has been looked upon in certain parts of India as an indication that the Government were in difficulties regarding the provision of metallic currency. In order to avoid creating this impression by exceptional issues, we think that so long as the purchase of adequate supplies of silver continues to be difficult it would be advisable for the Government as one of the normal methods for meeting demands for currency to issue gold coin in moderate quantities. When the supply of silver has ceased to be difficult the necessity for the issue of gold coin will diminish, but it is probable that there will always be a demand for gold in certain parts of India. We consider, therefore, that the Government of India should maintain their pre-war practice of making gold coin available when it is demanded by the public.

67. In order that gold currency may be available when required it is important to provide facilities in India for the conversion of gold bullion into legal tender coin. These facilities might be given by the establishment of an Indian gold mint, which would mint Indian gold coins such as the gold mohur, or by the re-opening of the branch of the Royal Mint in Bombay. After careful consideration we have come to the conclusion that it will be more advantageous to India to continue to use the form of gold currency to which she has become accustomed, and which on account of its wide circulation is a universally recognised medium for the settlement of external obligations. We therefore recommend that the branch of the Royal Mint, which was opened in Bombay during the war for the coinage of sovereigns and half-sovereigns and has since been temporarily closed, should be re-opened, and that arrangements similar to those in force in the United Kingdom should be made for the receipt of gold bullion from the public for coinage. The Government of India, should announce its readiness to receive gold bullion from the public, whether refined or not, and to issue gold coin in exchange at the rate of one sovereign for 113.0016 grains of fine gold, subject to a small coinage charge. This undertaking would not, of course, require the constant operation of the gold mint, if the demand for the coinage of gold did not justify it. The issue of gold coin in exchange for unrefined gold makes a gold refinery necessary. If the need is not met by private enterprise we recommend that facilities should be given to the public by which they may be able to have gold refined at the Government refinery on payment of charges sufficient to cover the cost of the operation.

Sovereigns and half-sovereigns have been for many years legal tender in India, and, as we have stated in paragraph 6, the Government of India have undertaken by notification to issue rupees in exchange for sovereigns presented to them. In normal times, and whenever the supplies of silver permit, the Government of India will, doubtless, offer all facilities for the conversion of legal tender gold into legal tender silver coin, and vice versa; but in view of the present shortage of silver, we consider that the obligation to give rupees for sovereigns should be withdrawn.

EXCHANGEABLE GOLD CONTENT.

Under the scheme we have advocated the gold content of the sovereign will be exchangeable in India for Rs. 10, and in order to put this rate in force it will be necessary to amend the statutes under which the sovereign is rated at Rs. 15 and to reduce the rate to Rs. 10. It will also be necessary to cancel the notification under which the Government have undertaken to give Rs. 15 for all sovereigns tendered at the Reserve Treasuries. The question thus arises as to the treatment that should be accorded to the present holders of sovereigns in India. It is undoubtedly open to the present holders of sovereigns in India. It is undoubtedly open to the Government to enact through the competent legislature that the rate at which the sovereign is legal tender should be reduced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10 and to cancel the notification to which we have referred. We do not recognise any legal obligation on the part of the Government to indemnify holders of sovereigns from loss through change of rate, but we think that reasonable opportunities should be given to the public to exchange sovereigns in their possession at the rate of Rs. 15 at the time of the introduction of the new ratio. In order to reduce the period of transition, which must necessarily be attended by obvious risks and inconveniences, the offer should run for a short period only, and if the impending change is widely notified and opportunities for the tender of sovereigns are made available at a large number of places (which would include all Treasuries and possibly all Sub-Treasuries) we hope that it may be found practicable to limit the period to a calendar month. The period suggested is short, and its precise duration should be determined on the discretion of the Government of India; but we feel strongly that action, when taken, should be prompt. In order to prevent an excessive call upon their resources of silver, the Government should reserve to themselves the option of redeeming sovereigns in gold coin at the rate corresponding to the new ratio (viz., 1⅓ sovereigns for each sovereign), to be payable after the termination of the period of redemption, and to be represented in the meantime by certificates or other suitable instruments created for the purpose.

There would be advantages in carrying out this operation at an early date so that the imports of gold coin and bullion into India may be free from control, and that the sovereign may be put into circulation as the equivalent of Rs. 10. But it must be for the Government to determine the detailed steps by which effect should be given to our suggestions.

The gold mohurs which were coined and issued during the war as the equivalent of 15 rupees should also be redeemed at that rate either now or at some later period as may be convenient. After a reasonable opportunity for redemption has been given any remaining unredeemed should be demonetised.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF SILVER.

We have already indicated that we are in favour of the removal of Government intervention in the free flow of the precious metals to and from India as soon as practicable. The import of silver was prohibited at a time of abnormal demand for currency and limitation of supply with the object of preventing private buyers in India from competing in the silver market with the Secretary of State. It is difficult to estimate how far the removal of their competition has facilitated the silver purchases of the Secretary of State during the last two years. The evidence we have taken suggests that, in spite of the prohibition of the melting of silver coin, the melting of rupees has taken place on a large scale. When the buillion value of the rupee approximates closely to its exchange value the most economical method of obtaining silver in India is by melting coin. In so far as the demand for silver for social and industrial purposes, enhanced by the scarcity of gold, has been met in this way, the effect of the prohibition of private imports was to increase the amount of silver which the Secretary of State had to purchase. If the restrictions on gold are removed the demand for silver may be expected to decrease, but a considerable quantity will always be required for social and industrial purposes. We consider that the disadvantages of meeting the public demand through Government agency by the indirect and expensive method of issuing additional currency, outweighs any advantage which may be gained in respect of the Secretary of State's purchases. We therefore, recommend the removal of the prohibition on the import of silver as soon as is convenient.

REMOVAL OF IMPORT DUTY ON SILVER RECOMMENDED.

Prior to the year 1910 silver bullion and coin other than current coin of the Government of India were included in the general tariff schedule of articles liable to an import duty of 5 per ient. *ad valorem*. In that year it was necessary to raise additional taxation, and it was decided that silver was a luxury article on which an additional import duty might suitably be imposed. The rate was accordingly raised to four annas per ounce. At that time the price of silver was such that the additional duty on silver could have no influence on the currency system, but the rise in the price of silver to a height at which the bullion value of the rupee approximates to its exchange value introduces fresh considerations; for whenever the exchange value of the rupee does not exceed the bullion value by the amount of the duty, it is cheaper to obtain silver for the arts in India by melting the currency than by importing silver bullion. So long, therefore, as the divergence between the bullion value and the exchange value of the rupee is not large, the retention of the import duty may throw upon the Government of India the burden of providing rupees in excess of the needs for currency purposes. The removal of the duty has also been advocated on the ground that it imposes an unfair burden on the poorer classes, to whom a certain quantity of ornaments is a social necessity rather than a luxury. We do not attach weight to this argument, but we believe that there is a strong feeling in India against the retention of the duty in that it is an obstacle to the estblishment of a world market for silver in Bombay, and places the Indian consumer of silver at a disadvantage in comparison with that of the population of other countries. The Government of India would prefer to defer consideration of the removal of the duty until the results of the relaxation of the control over the movement of the precious metals have been observed, but we see no reason for the postponement of the decision on the point of principle involved. Since the prohibition of the import of silver, the revenues of the Government of India have been deprived of the yield from the silver duty, which was about one crore annualy before the war, and the gap has been filled from other sources. The abolition of the duty at the present time would, therefore, involve no readjustment of the burden of taxation. For these reasons we recommend that when the prohibition of the import of silver is removed, the duty should also be removed, unless, in the opinion of the Government of India, the fiscal position demands its retention.

RETENTION OF CONTROL OVER EXPORT OF SILVER.

As regards the export of silver, we are unable to recommend the removal of the prohibition at present, although we think that the removal of all restrictions is all ideal to be attained as soon as circumstances permit. As long as the bullion value of the rupee is near its exchange value, it is possible that the export of silver rupees or silver obtained by melting rupees will be a profitable transaction, and it is necessary that Government should be in a position to protect the currency from depletion by export. We recommend, therefore, that the export of silver, except under license, should be prohibited, until changed conditions again definitely establish the rupee as an over-valued token coin. Meanwhile it is important that the production of silver in India should not be discouraged by a measure which is intended only to protect the currency. We understand that silver mined in India is now purchased by the Government of India at rates fixed by contract with the producers. We hope that so long as the Government of India require silver this arrangement will be continued on suitable terms; but if at any time before the removal of the export prohibition the continuance of the purchase by Government of silver mined in India should be unnecessary or impracticable, we consider that the producers should be permitted to export freely under license the silver produced from their mines.

FACILITIES FOR SAVING AND INVESTMENT.

We have already referred to the extensive use in India of the precious metals, mainly in the form of currency, as a store of value. It has been urged that this practice is largely due to the inadequacy of the facilities for the disposal of saving in a manner which will enable them to be used productively. We, therefore, welcome the recent anouncement of the Government of (1 See Appendices, page 179, paragraph 7.) India that a feature of the scheme for the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks is the opening of at least 100 new branches within the next five years. We recommend that this policy should be actively pursued. By the extension of the activities of the amalgamated Presidency Banks and other sound banking institutions in India, we hope that facilities for the deposit of savings will gradualy be made available in all headquarters of administrative districts and other towns where no banks have yet been established. We suggest also that the Government of India should consider whether it is practicable to abolish the existing stamp duty on cheques.

An extension of banking facilities, however, on such a scale as would attract deposits from the remoter areas is unlikely in the near future, and we think, therefore that the rural population should be encouraged to take fuller advantage of the opportunities for making interest-bearing deposits in Co-operative Credit Societies and the Post Office Savings Banks. We are impressed by the comparativel insignificant figure of the total deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks, amounting only Rs. 24¼ crores on 31st July 1914, before the conditions that ensued on the outbreak of war led to the heavy withdrawals refered to in paragraph 9. We understand that the substantial increase in deposists in the years 1912-13 and 1913-14, amounting to over four crores, was due mainly to the grant of additional facilities, and we recommend that the Government of India should examine how far, notwithstanding the admitted administrative difficulties, it may be possible to improve the present procedure for the deposit and withdrawal of money, and to increase the number of post offices conducting saving bank business.

In addtion, we advise that all possible facilities should be made available for the investment of savings in Government Loans. In particular, in view of the success which has attended the Government of India's war borrowings through the Post Office, notably in the form of cash certificates, we suggest that a Postal Section should be retained as part of the normal borrowing system of India.

In ha sbeen suggested to us that Indian investors would be prepared to purchase sterling securities of the Indian Government if facilities were given for the purpose. We are not in a position to judge how far this proposal is practicable or expedient, but we desire to bring it to the notice of the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

PURCHASE OF SILVER FOR COINAGE.

Before leaving the subject of the precious metals, it will be convenient to deal with the criticisms of certain witnesses regarding the conditions under which purchases of silver for coinage have been made. The allegations of the critics are to the effect that the method of purchase through a broker mainly in London market, is unsatisfactory, and has resulted in purchases being made at an unnecessarily high price; and that purchases by open tender in India would give better results. We have considered the subject carefully, and without entering into unnecessary details, we are satisfied that the purchases of the Secretary of State, which are made in the same manner as the purchases of his Majesty's Mint, many foreign Governments and the banks concerned in the supply of silver to the Far East, are suitably conducted. We do not, therefore, make any recommendation for modifying the present practice, though we have no wish to suggest any limitation of the freedom which the Secretary of State now enjoys of making purchases in India or elsewhere than in the United Kingdom should he think it advantageous to do so.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

In paragraph 28 we have referred to the large expansion of the note issue during the war. This expansion has been in great part due to special causes arising from the war; but we believe that it has been beneficial to India, and we should welcome any further action that might tend to foster the note-using habit, especially under present conditions when the purchase of silvsr for coinage is attended with serious difficulty. But the continued popularity of the note can only be assured if its convertibility is guaranteed beyond all possible doubt. Our recommendations regarding the note issue have accordingly been framed with the express purpose of justifying the confidence of the Indian public in the note by the provision of an adequate metallic reserve and the grant of ample facilities for converting the note into coin. We also take into account the necessity of avoiding, on the one hand the inconveniences attending an inelastic currency and, on the other, the risks of inflation arising from a currency which can be expanded with undue ease.

At the outbreak of war the limit to the invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve was 14 crores, of which 4 crores might be held in sterling securities, defined as "Securities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or securities issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the authority of Act of Parliament, and charged on the revenues of India." The great expansion of the note issue during the war, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining gold or silver made it necessary to enlarge these limits. The limits of investment were modified by no less than nine Acts and Ordinances, and the statutory maximum is now 120 crores, of which 20 crores may be held in securities of the Government of India. The increased powers of investment taken since the outbreak of the war are temporary and will, unless re-enacted, lapse six months after the official date for the termination of the war.

The Chamberlain Commission commented in paragraphs 103 to 105 of their Report on the inelasticity of the Indian Paper Currency system. The maximum limit for the invested portion of the reserve is fixed by Statute, and when that limit is reached any further increase in the note-issue requires the deposit of an exactly equal amount of gold or silver in the reserve. Special application to the legislature is necessary when an increase in the circulation renders it expedient to increase the amount of the invested reserve. It may be added that legislation would equally be required if a decrease in the circulation made it desirable to reduce the limit of investment. We recognise the special need for caution in dealing with the note-issue in such a country as India, where a large part of the population is illiterate and the extended use of paper currency is a habit of very recent growth; but we think it essential to introduce some elasticity into the system, and at the same time to obviate the necessity for constant fresh applications to the legislature as the circulation grows. Both these objects can be attained, if instead of laying down that the invested portion of the reserve must not exceed a fixed maximum, the legislature prescribes that it shall not exceed a maximum percentage of the total issue; or, alternatively, that the metallic portion shall not fall below a minimum percentage of the total issue. In recommending that this method should be adopted we find ourselves in accord in

*See memorandum by Mr. Howard, Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, Appendices, p. 29.
See Appendices, p. 33.

(Continued on page 11.)

## BOMBAY TELEGRAPHISTS.

### INTERVIEW WITH D.—G.

In connection with the mass meeting recently held by the entire staff (signalling and clerical) of the Central Telegraph Office and Sub-Offices in Bombay, with a view to memorialize the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, to move Government for the immediate grant of a special Bombay allowance to relieve the present distress brought about by the intolerable—almost impossible—economic situation in Bombay, the Director-General who is just now in Bombay, had consented to interview a deputation of the staff and a meeting was held yesterday at 3-30 p.m. at the Central Telegraph Office.

The Director-General expressed his sympathy with the lot of the telegraphists, who, he said, are liable for transfer at any moment and to any place. Their condition has been made doubly worse on account of the high cost of living everywhere. He said that he had moved Government for the appointment of a committee to investigate into the conditions of service, pay and other disabilities, as represented by the signalling staff. As regards the clerical branch, he said the Committee was not likely to enquire into their grievances, as this branch was only recently revised and moreover being permanently stationed in one place and not subjected to transfers as the telegraphists, their hardships were certainly far less. He also thought that they were adequately paid when compared with other clerical staffs in Bombay. The Committee to be appointed will be presided over by a leading merchant and would be an impartial one. He hoped that the signalling staff would benefit by its findings, and he wished them speedy relief, assuring them at the same time that the recommendations of the said Committee would probably occupy not more than three months for sanction. In conclusion, he said that he greatly appreciated the loyal manner in which the Bombay office staff have performed such good work, all along, though labouring under disabilities, under their present Superintendent, Mr. H. M. Flinch.

CLERICAL STAFF'S REPRESENTATION.

The meeting terminated with thanks to the Director-General, and the following telegram was sent to H. E. the Viceroy by the clerical staff:—

"Regret to learn in interview with Director-General at Bombay, Telegraph Committee appointed by Government of India not empowered to look into question of pay and prospects of clerical staff. Clerical staff labour under same disabilities as signalling establishment and high prices affect clerical more adversely owing to small pay and retrograde revision. Respectfully submit that it is therefore absolutely imperative to safeguard interests of clerks numbering over 1,200 throughout India. Pray Telegraph Committee be asked take up clerical question along with signalling allowing representative from clerical staff. Copies posted D.-G., P.M.-G., O. S. Bombay, and Mr. Barton, General Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association.—Telegraph Clerical Staff, Bombay."

## TAXI DRIVERS STRIKE IN CALCUTTA.

### KICKSHA MEN ALSO OUT.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The taxisdrivers' strike continues. The rickshaw men have followed suit to-day and not a single rickshaw is out. Their grievances are similar to those of taxidrivers. The Tramway Company ran extra cars to-day. It is stated that European police sergeants and soldiers who possess the knowledge of driving will act as taxidrivers during the continuance of the strike. 15 drivers were prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for insisting on the taxidrivers' removing their cars from the different stands. The hearing was postponed.

## MADRAS TRAM STRIKE

### COMPANY'S CONCESSIONS.

MADRAS, Feb. 2.
(*Delayed in transmission.*)

In view of the representations made to His Excellency the Governor and due to his intervention, a settlement has been agreed upon as the result of which the tramway authorities have been able to offer the following terms to their employees:—

No strike pay; an immediate increase of wages with effect from 1st January of 10 per cent. in the case of men getting rupee one and over per day, and 16 per cent. in the case of men getting under one rupee; distribution of rice at four measures per rupee or an allowance of two annas per head per day until rice is sold at four measures per rupee in local markets; a non-contributory gratuity fund to be started to which 5 per cent. of men's pay will be credited every month, special consideration being given to men of long service; men to give an undertaking that under no circumstances in future will they strike work before referring their grievances to the Labour Commissioner or such other authority which Government may appoint. The Company is willing to take all men back and the men have accepted these terms and they are expecting to return to work immediately.

The Tramway men have not yet resumed work. They have asked for more increase and expressed disinclination to accept terms offered. The Company have refused to increase the concessions granted.

## MILL MEN'S REPRESENTATION.

### MORE WAGES: SHORTER HOURS.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Feb. 3.

The men of the Carnatic and Buckingham Mills have made representations to their employers demanding increase of wages and shorter hours.

# THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

(Continued from page 10.)

principle with the views of the Chamberlain Commission, and also with those expressed in the memorandum *annexed to the statement submitted on behalf of the Government of India.

### MINIMUM FOR METALLIC PORTION OF RESERVE TO BE 40 PER CENT. OF GROSS CIRCULATION.

The Chamberlain Commission recommended that the fiduciary portion of the Paper Currency Reserve, which at the time of their Report stood at 14 crores, should be increased at once to 20 crores and should thereafter be fixed at a maximum of the amount of notes held by Government in the Reserve Treasuries, *plus* one-third of the net circulation. The large increase in the note circulation that has taken place during the course of the war and subsequently, has modified the position as it existed when the Commission reported. Under their recommendation it would be necessary that on the present basis of circulation the metallic reserve should amount to 119 crores of rupees, as compared with 80 crores so held at the present time. We do not consider that so large a reserve is required for ensuring the convertibility of the note issue, especially when it is remembered that in the case of any drain arising from demands for foreign remittance the Gold Standard Reserve is also available. We recommend that the statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the reserve should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

It would, of course, be desirable to maintain in the metallic reserve a substantial margin above the statutory minimum, especially at the beginning of the busy season, which always brings a demand for issues of coin.

It might appear that our recommendation is less cautious than that put forward by Mr. Howard,† who proposes for the metallic reserve a minimum proportion of 50 per cent. But he applies the percentage not to the circulation of the moment, but to the average of the gross circulation on the closing days of the three preceding financial years. In times when the circulation is growing rapidly the figure so ascertained is greatly reduced. At the present time, for instance, Mr. Howard's proposal would fix the minimum metallic reserve at 56¼ crores, while our recommendation would make it nearly 72 crores.

### COMPOSITION OF FIDUCIARY PORTION OF RESERVE.

As regards the composition of the fiduciary portion of the reserve, we recommend that the amount to be held in securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores, the figure at present permissible under the temporary legislation now in force, and that the balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire. Of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should be invested in securities with more than one year's maturity, and any securities so held should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion of the reserve over and above the 30 crores already provided for should be held in short-dated securities with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Governments within the British Empire other than the Government of India. The operation of our recommendations may be illustrated by the following figures exhibiting the composition of the reserve as it stood on 30th November 1919, as it would stand if the invested portion stood at the maximum permitted under the existing law and consequently if the metallic reserve was at the minimum permissible, and as it would stand if the metallic reserve did not exceed the minimum permitted under our recommendation:—

| | Gross Note Circulation. | Composition of Reserve (Lakhs of Rupees). Silver | Gold | Securities (Indian) | Securities (British) | Percentage of Total Metallic Reserve to Gross Note Circulation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Actual figures for 30th November 1919. | 179,67 | 47,44 | 32,70 | 17,03 | 82,50 | 44.6 |
| Figures showing maximum fiduciary issue under present law. | 179,67 | 59,67 | | 20,00 | 100,00 | 33.2 |
| Figures showing maximum fiduciary issue under proposals in report. | 179,67 | 71,87 | | 20,00 | 87,80* | 40 |

*Securities issued by Governments within the British Empire.

These are our proposals regarding the permanent constitution of the Paper Currency Reserve, but we recognise that it may not be possible to maintain continuously such a large proportion of the reserve in metal in the immediate future. We accordingly recommend that, when permanent legislation is introduced in replacement of the present temporary provisions, authority for retaining for a limited period the existing permissive maximum of 120 crores for the fiduciary issue should be sought.

### REVALUATION OF STERLING INVESTMENTS AND GOLD IN RESERVE.

The change in the gold equivalent of the rupee will involve a revaluation of the sterling investments and gold now held in the reserve. We recommend that the sterling investments should be valued at the rate of 10 rupees to the £, no account being taken for this purpose of the temporary depreciation of sterling in terms of gold. The revaluation of the sterling investments and gold at 2s. to the rupee will lead to a deficiency amounting to Rs. 38.4 crores in the reserve. It will be impracticable to make good this deficiency at once, but we are of opinion that any savings or profits arising from the rise in the equivalent of the rupee from 1s. 4d. to 2s. gold, such as the saving in the remittances made to meet the direct Home expenditure of the Government of India, will supply a suitable means for discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

### LIMITED POWERS OF EXPANSION IN VIEW OF SEASONAL DEMAND FOR CURRENCY.

While our recommendations introduce a measure of elasticity into the Indian note issue, we think it desirable to provide for a further limited power of expansion with a special view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency which is normal in India. The proposals formulated by Mr. Howard contemplate that the note-issue should be based in part upon commercial bills of exchange. We have given careful consideration to this plan, with special reference to its application on the largest scale as the basis of the Federal Reserve Note system in the United States of America; and we recommend that it should be tried experimentally in India on a small scale, as the basis for the special power of expansion which we find to be advisable. The requirements of the case would, we think, be met by authorising in the first instance, the issue of notes up to 5 crores on the security of commercial bills of exchange in addition to the normal issue. The issue would take the form of loans to the Presidency Banks on the collateral security of bills endorsed by the Presidency Banks and having maturity not exceeding 90 days. The interest charged to the banks for such advances should be not less than 8 per cent. per annum. The advances should be outside any loans made from Government Treasury balances. The bills tendered as collateral should be *bona fide* commercial bills against goods under export, not only because such bills would lead to the automatic retirement of the emergency note issue on their maturity, but also because such bills are more easily identifiable as representing a definite commercial transaction than internal bills which may be created for purposes of finance or against goods held for speculative transactions. If the difficulty of connecting internal bills with definite transactions in commodities can be overcome, we should see no objection hereafter to authorising the tender of such bills as collateral in addition to export bills, but we think that at the inception of a scheme which is admittedly experimental it would be wiser to authorise the tender of export bills only.

81. The location of the Paper Currency Reserve has given rise to considerable discussion in the past. The main facts of the position may be stated as follows: The reserve exists primarily for the redemption of notes, and the proper place for holding the greater part of the reserve must therefore be in India where the notes may have to be met. The silver reserves should, therefore, as in the past, be normally held in India, but silver under purchase or in the course of shipment should be treated as part of the reserve pending its arrival in India.

The gold also in the Paper Currency Reserve should normally be held in India; but some Paper Currency Gold may at times be held in London, either because it has been purchased there and is awaiting shipment, or because it is held in anticipation of its use in payment for purchases of silver.

Of the securities held in the Paper Currency Reserve, the Government of India's securities would naturally be held in India, while the remainder would be held in the United Kingdom where they would be redeemable or realisable in event of need.

As soon as circumstances permit, free facilities for the encashment of notes should be given, and the restrictions imposed during the course of the war should be withdrawn. We do not suggest that the legal obligation of Government to encash notes should be extended beyond the Currency offices, but we are satisfied that the additional facilities provided by the Government have tended to encourage confidence in the note issue, and we would, therefore, welcome their restoration, although we recognise that this may not be practicable at the moment. The obligation of the Government to redeem its notes should be to redeem them in full legal tender coin. It is not necessary that the public should have the option of demanding gold or silver when they present notes. The choice of the metal should be, as it is now, at the option of the Government, who would no doubt, in normal conditions, endeavour to make payment in whatever form of currency is preferred by the tenderer of the note.

### GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The Chamberlain Commission held that no limit could be fixed at the time when they reported to the amount up to which the Gold Standard Reserve should be accumulated, and that the profits on the coinage of rupees should continue to be credited exclusively to the reserve. During the war the circumstances have been abnormal, and we consider that it will be advisable to await the return of normal conditions before fixing any maximum figure for the reserve. In reaching this conclusion we are also influenced by the proposal we have made in regard to the new ratio for the rupee. So long as prices throughout the world remain at or about the present level we believe that India will maintain a prosperous export trade, and that the present strength of the Gold Standard Reserve, assisted by the other resources at the disposal of the Secretary of State, will suffice to maintain the exchange value of the rupee at the point we suggest. But if there were a sudden fall in world prices it is possible, as we have pointed out in paragraph 51, that the normal current of Indian trade might be affected for a period, and that a greater call might be made on the resources for supporting exchange than has occurred in the past. We hold, therefore, that when profits again accrue on the coinage of rupees they should be credited in their entirety to the reserve.

The recommendation of the Chamberlain Commission that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, which in June, 1914, amounted to 6 crores of rupees should be abolished, has already been carried out.

At present the reserve is held almost entirely in securities, and on the 30th November, 1919, was constituted as follows, the figure given representing in each case the face value of the security:—

| | |
|---|---|
| British Treasury Bill, maturing between December, 1919, and March, 1920 | 8,219,000 |
| Exchequer Bonds, redeemable between February, 1920, and October, 1921 | 16,199,300 |
| National War Bonds, redeemable 1st October, 1922 | 7,500,000 |
| Five per cent. War Loan, 1929-47 | 3,762,181 |
| Local Loans, 3 per cent. Stock | 200,000 |
| Irish Land Stock, 2½ per cent. | 438,720 |
| Transvaal Government 3 per cent. Guaranteed Stock, 1923-53 | 1,092,023 |
| | 37,411,224 |
| Cash | 27,093 |
| Total | 37,438,317 |

The Chamberlain Commission were of opinion that a considerable portion of the reserve should be held in gold, and suggested that the total gold holding should be raised as opportunity offered to £15,000,000 and that the authorities should thereafter aim at keeping one half of the total reserve in actual gold. We agree in principle that the reserve should contain a considerable proportion of gold, but we do not anticipate that under the changed conditions a large gold holding will be attainable for some years, and we feel that in the present state of the note-issue such gold as the Government of India can obtain should be added to the Paper Currency Reserve rather than to the Gold Standard Reserve. At the present moment, therefore, the most satisfactory course lies in keeping the reserve as liquid as possible by an ample holding of securities with early dates of maturity. This condition is secured under the present scheme of investment. From the statement given above it will be seen that, with the exception of about £5,500,000, the securities in the reserve are redeemable by October, 1922, at the latest. We are of opinion, that the amount of securities with a maturity exceeding three years should not be increased and that the authorities should aim at holding all the invested portion of the reserve in securities issued by Governments within the British Empire (other than the Government of India), and having a fixed date of maturity of not more than 12 months.

The object for which the Gold Standard Reserve exists is to afford protection against a fall in exchange by meeting demands for sterling remittance to London, and it is evident that its resources will be most readily available for this purpose if they are held in London. This consideration has governed the location of the fund hitherto, and was considered by the Chamberlain Commission to be decisive.

There is, however, a strong sentiment in India in favour of the location of the whole, or at any rate a large part of the reserve in India. In currency matters the possession of public confidence is an asset of great value, and we therefore think it advisable to comply with the Indian demand, so far as this can be done without detracting from the utility of the fund for the purposes for which it exists. Gold in India can be made available for the purpose of foreign remittance, either by export or by transfer to the Paper Currency Reserve in India against a corresponding release of Paper Currency assets in the United Kingdom or, in circumstances of urgency, by arranging to earmark it for the Bank of England. We consider, therefore, that a portion of the gold in the Gold Standard Reserve should be held in India; but the gold so held should not exceed one-half of the total, and steps should be taken to ensure that it is not made available to the public except for the purpose of export.

The sterling investments of the Gold Standard Reserve (including cash on deposit) should, as in the past, continue to be held in London.

Our colleague, Mr. Dalal, submits a separate report. While we regret that he does not share our conclusions, we wish to record our appreciation of the assistance which we have derived from his knowledge and experience.

## SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

87. We now proceed to summarise the main conclusions at which we have arrived.

(i) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system. (Para 36.)

(ii) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee (para 38), the issue of 2 or 3 rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee (para 39), or the issue of a nickel rupee (para 40) are expedients that cannot be recommended.

If the legal tender limit of one rupee for the 8 anna nickel coin should prove an obstacle to its free circulation the question of raising the limit to Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 should be considered. (Para 40.)

(iii) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note-issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian Paper Currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained. (Para 41.)

(iv) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit. (Para. 50.)

(v) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

If, contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh. (Para 51.)

(vi) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange. (Para 52.)

(vii) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration. (Para 53.)

(viii) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control. (Para 58.)

(ix) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling. (Paras 56—7.)

(x) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs. 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words, at the rate of one rupee for 11.30016 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation. (Para 59.)

(xi) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s. (gold) the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note-issue. Such measures might be (a) reduction of sale of Council bills; (b) abstention from purchase of silver; (c) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss. (Para 59.)

(xii) Council drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade, but to provide for the Home charges in the widest sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands; but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exisits, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council drafts should be sold, as now, by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary; but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform. (Para 61.)

(xiii) The Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom. (Para 62.)

(xiv) The quantity of gold taken by India for all purposes in the period before the war was not disproportionately large having regard to her social customs and economic position; but more productive methods for employing wealth should be encouraged. Paras 63—4.)

(xv) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control. (Para 65.)

(xvi) The Government should continue to aim at giving the people the form of currency which they demand, whether rupees, notes, or gold; but gold can be employed to the best advantage in the Government reserves, where it is available for meeting the demand for foreign remittance.

It would not be to India's advantage actively to encourage the increased use of gold in the internal circulation, but it may for some time be difficult to meet all demands for metallic currency in rupees, and a more extensive use of gold may be necessary. In order that confidence may not be disturbed by exceptional issues, the issue of gold coin in moderate quantities should be one of the normal methods of meeting demands for currency. (Para 66.)

(xvii) The Bombay branch of the Royal Mint should be re-opened for the coinage of sovereigns and half-sovereigns and facilities should be afforded to the public for the coinage of gold bullion and for the refining of gold. (Para 67.)

(xviii) The obligation of the Government to give rupees for sovereigns should be withdrawn. (Para 68.)

(xix) Opportunities should be afforded to the public to exchange sovereigns in their possession at the rate of 15 rupees per sovereign at the time of the introduction of the new ratio. Similar opportunities should be given to holders of the gold mohur which should eventually be demonetised. (Para 69.)

(xx) The prohibition on the import of silver should be removed as soon as is convenient. (Para 70.)

(xxi) When the prohibition on the import of silver is removed the import duty should also be removed, unless the fiscal position demands its retention. (Para 71.)

(xxii) The prohibition on the export of silver should be retained for the present with a view to the protection of the silver currency from depletion by export.

If the silver mined in India should cease to be purchased by the Government, its export should be permitted under licence (Para 72.)

(xxiii) Improved banking facilities and increased opportunities for the investment of savings should be afforded. (Para 73.)

(xxiv) No recommendation is made for modifying the present practice regulating the purchase of silver for coinage. (Para 74.)

(xxv) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments compared within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity, and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short-dated securities, with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Governments within the British Empire.

The existing permissive maximum of 120 crores should be retained for a limited period.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s. to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this re-valuation cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means for discharging this liability in a limited number of years. (Paras 78—79.)

(xxvi) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange. (Para 80.)

(xxvii) The silver and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be held in India except for transitory purposes. (Para 81.)

(xxviii) As soon as circumstances permit, free facilities for the encashment of notes should be given, and the restrictions imposed during the war should be withdrawn. The Government should have the option of redeeming its notes in full legal tender gold or silver coin. (Para 82.)

(xxix) No limit can yet be fixed to the amount up to which the Gold Standard Reserve should be accumulated, and when profits again accrue on the coinage of rupees they should be credited in their entirety to the reserve. (Para 83.)

(xxx) Under present conditions Government should hold such gold as they obtain in the Paper Currency Reserve rather than in the Gold Standard Reserve. The Gold Standard Reserve should when practicable contain a considerable proportion of gold; but the most satisfactory course at present lies in keeping the reserve as liquid as possible by the holding of securities with early dates of maturity.

The amount of securities in the reserve with a maturity exceeding three years should not be increased, and the aim should be to hold all the invested portion of the reserve in securities issued by Governments within the British Empire (other than the Government of India) and having a fixed date of maturity of not more than 12 months (Para. 84).

(xxxi) A portion of the gold in the Gold Standard Reserve, not exceeding one-half, should be held in India; the sterling investments should continue to be held in London. (Para. 85).

88. We desire to place on record our high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. C. H. Kisch, C.B., and Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., as Secretaries to the Committee. They have discharged the duties entrusted to them with unfailing promptness and courtesy, and their valuable assistance has greatly facilitated our enquiry.

(Signed.)
H. BABINGTON SMITH.
CHALMERS.
MARSHALL REID.
J. B. BRUNYATE.
F. C. GOODENOUGH.
C. S. ADDIS.
C. T. NEEDHAM.
M. M. S. GUBBAY.
W. B. HUNTER.
T. W. McMORRAN.

C. H. Kisch,
H. Denning,
Secretaries.
Dated the 22nd day of December, 1919.

## RATES OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

A Press communique issued by the Dy. Controller of Currency states:—

"It is notified for general information that the rates at which Reverse Councils will be sold on Thursday the 5th February 1920 will be as follows:—

For Immediate Telegraphic Transfers 2S. 8 15/16D. per rupee.

For Deferred Telegraphic Transfers 2S. 9D. per rupee.

## CURRENCY COMMITTEE REPORT.

### MAIN CONCLUSIONS REGARDED SATISFACTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

Apart from the dulness due to the further rise in the sterling exchange, the report of the Currency Committee did not occasion much stir in the Calcutta commerce. The main conclusions were already anticipated as inevitable and generally considered as satisfactory. Every one is glad that there is no experiment in the direction of the inconvertibility of paper. The Banks opened irregular but stabilised in the neighbourhood of 2-8" 1-2" April and May and 2-8 ready. There was some demand for remittance.

### "THE STATESMAN."

The "Statesman" regrets the high gold rate fixed by the Committee owing to its effect on Indian exports and adds" any change in the currency which tends to provoke competition or diminish demand may inflict deplorable injury upon Indian industries and upon all whose livelihood depends on them.

### "THE ENGLISHMAN."

"The Englishman" heartily approves the Committee's decisions and considers producers may balance their loss of enhanced contingent profits in outside markets and producers for exports can afford to bear slight reduction in their present large profits without injury to their business.

## COMMENTS OF MADRAS PAPERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

Commenting on the Indian Currency Report the "Madras Mail" congratulates the Committee on its main recommendations though it holds that the Committee have adopted roundabout ways of securing their objects. The paper holds with the Committee that the maintenance of the convertibility of note is the vital part of the Indian currency system.

The "Hindu" thinks that the principal recommendations are conceived on sound lines and refers appreciatively to Mr. Dalal's minority report which it considers to be of great importance.

The "Madras Times" thinks that on the whole the report might be received in India with considerable degree of relief and moderate degree of satisfaction.

## CURRENCY BLUNDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Kindly spare a little space for the following in your widely read paper.—

To ease the currency situation, the Government of India has among other things issued nickel coins of various denominations. The question of the desirability of issuing nickel coins of so large a denomination as half a rupee coin is so great, that I will leave it for the present. In spite of vehement opposition of the public and unanimous protest, the Government issued four-anna and eight-anna-pieces of nickel. In a country like India where 92 per cent. of the population is illiterate and where half a rupee plays so important a part, it is extremely impolitic for the authorities to issue nickel coins of so large a denomination.

The four-anna and eight-anna pieces of silver are already going out of circulation for none can withstand the inexorable operation of Gresham's law. The position of eight-anna-piece is just the same as that of a shilling in England. Why does the English Government not issue nickel shillings? India wants gold currency for she has a favourable balance of account and it is not her fault to have this balance in her favour. It is but just that she should be paid her legitimate dues in that form in which she demands. She wants them in gold and silver.

But my point, sir, is to know whether the enormous profits which our Government will make on the nickel coinage is to be credited to the budget under "Profit on coinage" or is it to be set aside in a separate silver fund? If it is to credited under the first head, it is extremely unsatisfactory for in that case, it will be an indirect form of taxation. We do not object if the profits on subsidiary coins of small denominations once entered under the first head, but the profits on eight-anna and four-anna pieces of nickel must be set aside because it is at the cost of the public. It is desirable that the Government should make this point clear.

How long India will have to put up with currency blunders? The public demands a clear declaration of currency policy.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. J.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

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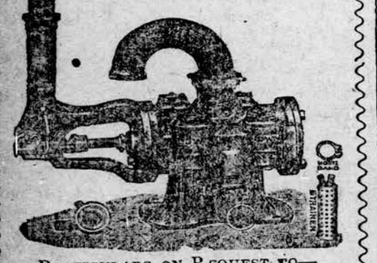

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## SURAT NOTES.

### DONATION OF RS. 30,000 TO HINDU ORPHANAGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 1.

The postmen here are greatly dissatisfied at the reply received by them from the Postmaster General. They are promised a very meagre increment of Re. 1 per month. This would hardly enable them to cope with the abnormally high prices so they thought of going on strike but at the instance of Dr. K. H. Vora and others that idea has been dropped for the present. An association of postmen has been formed and through this association a fresh application will now be submitted to the postal authorities, with a request to reconsider their case and grant them their reasonable demands.

The opening ceremony of Sheth Jivanchand Rattonchand Jain *Dharmashala* at Khapatia Chakla was performed on Sunday last by the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., The said *Dharmashala* has been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 60,000 by Sheth Bhuri Abhai Jevanchand in memory of his late father Jevanchand Rattonchand.

The centenary of Kavi Dalphatram Dahyabhai was celebrated in the Arya Samaj Hall when R. B. K. P. Trivedi presided. Professor Mangulal Dave and others spoke on the invaluable services of Kavi Dalpatram as a Social Reformer and as a poet.

The Hindu Orphange of Surat has received a handsome donation of Rs. 30,000 from Mr. Kapilram, the son of the late Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai, one of the principal organizers of the orphanage. The amount is to be utilized for erecting a suitable building for the orphanage. The institution is also thankful to Mr. Beramji Rustomji who has offered Rs. 500 towards general expenses.

A movement has been set on foot to invite Messrs. Mohomad Ali and Shakut Ali to Surat and to present them a purse towards the expenses of the Khilafat Deputation. At a public meeting recently held under the chairmanship of Sheth Haji Ibrahim Ismail Turava, an influential committee of Hindus and Moslems from Surat, Rander and Variav was appointed to collect funds for the purpose.

On Thursday last Mr. Kabraji performed the opening ceremony of one Training School for the Primary School Teachers of Surat.

A slight increase in the number of deaths during the last week is partly due to the spread of influenza and pneumonia in some parts of the city. The Health Officer and the Sanitary Association of Surat should immediately take precautionary measures to prevent a possible outburst of influenza in a more virulent form. Some of the Talukas particularly Bulsar are also reported to have been affected.

As the time for the election of the Bulsar Municipality is approaching nearer meetings are being held in different parts of the city to educate public opinion and to explain to the people their duty in electing proper representatives.

## DANGER TO KAIRA RURAL FRANCHISE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will please allow me some space in your popular columns to draw attention of the people to a danger in the matter of the franchise under the Indian Reforms Act especially in rural areas. The Joint Committee of Parliament have adopted the recommendations of the Southborough Committee and they have further recommended the Government of India to increase the number of seats in order to give fuller representation to the rural population which in their opinion was "disproportionably low" even under the recommendations of the Southborough Committee. To avoid any misunderstanding on this point they have distinctly stated that the Government will have no right to reduce the seats suggested.

According to the Southborough Committee's recommendations every man holding in his own right or as a tenant land assessed at Rs. 32 in Kaira, Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat and Thana and at Rs. 16 in the Panch Mahals will have a right to vote and on that basis in Kaira in a rural population of 337 thousands there will be 26 thousand voters and the seats assigned to it are only two. It is apprehended and heard from a reliable source, that the Government think this number of 26 thousand voters as too big and they mean to reduce it by raising the qualification amount of assessment. This would mean that so many peasants sweating under the scorching heat of the sun to fill the public treasury will be unjustly deprived of their right to vote in the Legislature, perhaps, for the simple reason that the executive authorities could not make sufficient arrangement for polling. This is against the basic principle of the wide franchise for the Indian peasantry so clearly and repeatedly enunciated in the scheme of reforms by its joint authors. This is against the policy adopted by the Joint Committee and accepted by Parliament. This is against all principles of justice and fair play. A man in urban area living in a house of a yearly rental value of about Rs. 36 will have a vote and a poor peasant who will contribute Rs. 32 towards the expenses of the state will be denied that right. A man in the Panch Mahals paying Rs. 16 will have a vote but one who pours his life blood to pay Rs. 32 the most heavily assessed land tax will be denied that right and for what fault of his? Not his indeed; but for the incapacity of the executive to manage this large voting That this should be possible under the strong liberal Government of Sir George Lloyd is simply inconceivable and we hope the Government will relieve the public of their anxiety by making a statement that the recommendations of the Joint Committee will be fully given effect to in favour of the rural areas in the Bombay Presidency by an increase of seats in the Council as contemplated by Parliament.

A strong case can be made out for the application of the Joint Committee's recommendations of increasing a seat in the rural area of Kaira and this will again solve the difficulty of a large number of voters. The district is more densely populated than any other in Gujarat, and the middle class peasantry is admittedly more intelligent and industrious than elsewhere. The district is in general more heavily assessed and the soil has been made fertile by the manual labour of the farmers working on it for generations. The district has got the largest number of not qualified voters and it has suffered most in the past and it richly deserves the benefits of the liberal policy so clearly conceived and difinitely laid down by the Joint Committee of both the houses of Parliament. To undo this policy will be a bad initiation of the Reform Act and Sir George Lloyd will, we hope, be the last person to take such responsibility here. If our leaders were to attend to such spade work much of public scandal and calumny would saved.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. PATEL.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 26.

## CITY PATIENTS IN DANGER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Ditcher" has brought to light a startling case of a chemist firm in Bombay, that has been accused of gross adulteration in the supply of drugs and chemicals to the Government during the campaigns in Mesopotamia and elsewhere. The grave allegations against the firm are :—

(1) That it supplied drugs to Government, which did not contain the right ingredients;

(2) And worse still, that their use was a positive danger to the patient;

(3) Furthermore, it supplied to Government Wooldouble Cyanide, which neither contained Cyanide nor absorbent wool;

(4) And that it was such as might well deprive a wounded man of his chance of recovery!

Verily, such inhumanity is abominable and intolerable. It has been responsible for the lives and breakdowns of many a heroic soul in Mesopotamia and elsewhere. The firm may be still carrying on its refarious activities in a more subdued form endangering the health and happiness and even the precious life of its customers. Government cannot rest content by putting the firm on its black list. That name must be published for public knowledge and public safety. Such disclosures throw a slur on the whole circle of Bombay Chemists, Messrs. Powell & Co. have publicly disowned this charge. Pending Government publication of the name of the guilty firm, will not the Chemists and Druggists of Bombay, Messrs. Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Treacher & Co., Thompson & Taylor, Leach & Weborny, etc., publish an explanation and ease the minds of their large number of customers? This is their plain duty and they should discharge it early and unhesitatingly.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.
Apollo Street, Bombay,
January 31st, 1920.

## BOMBAY POSTMEN.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Be so kind as to publish the following lines in your widely circulated paper, with a view to better the prospects of the Bombay Postmen, who are the unpaid servants of the general public of Bombay, though I must admit that they are paid for their services by the Imperial Government. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs has arrived in Bombay and prior to his leaving for Delhi, I should like to see that he is availing himself of the opportunity of doing something for his faithful and devoted non-clerical subordinates the Postmen of Bombay. May I therefore beg of his worthyself to kindly retain the grades of men as follows. Instead of retaining several grades as at present? I respectfully beg to suggest as follows :—32 overseers; 84 Readers; 140 first grade Postmen; 178 second grade Postmen; 265 3rd grade Postmen; and 243 fourth grade Postmen. By doing so, the grades of Probationers and of Junior Postmen will be abolished, with the result, hundreds of Postmen in lower grades will be promoted to upper grades. Lastly, I beg to suggest that, from overseers to fourth grade Postmen, a uniform rate of 50 p.c. of Special Allowance, including the present War Allowance be sanctioned, so that overseers on Rs. 40, may earn Rs. 20 per month as "Allowance"; Readers on Rs. 35, Rs. 18; first grade Postmen on Rs. 20, Rs. 15; second grade Postmen on Rs. 25, Rs. 13; third grade Postmen on Rs. 20, may earn Rs. 10, and fourth grade on Rs. 18, Rs. 9, respectively, so that when the War Allowance is discontinued, the fourth grade Postmen may be appointed permanently on Rs. 20 per month; third grade Postmen, on Rs. 25; second grade Postmen on Rs. 30; first grade Postmen on Rs. 35; Readers on Rs. 40 and overseers on Rs. 50, with House Rent, in addition; whereby, the Postmaster-General of Bombay will be in a better position to recruit competent postmen in the "Bombay Postal Service," there being future prospects in the Postal sorting, and clerical line also Rather than appoint outside candidates in "Bombay Postal Clerical line," the Presidency Postmaster will be too pleased to employ competent English-knowing Postmen in the clerical line. Hence it is for the postmen to see that they strive to get on by personal exertions and honest labour. As I am now organising the "Labour—Strike Preventive League," I should like to see that there is no cause for discontent amongst the Postmen of Bombay. I am taking much interest in their welfare, merely because it was myself who brought the last "Postmen's Strike" to an amicable settlement in October 1917. And I only hope that my humble prayer will be granted by the Director-General of Posts.—Yours etc.

NARAYEN RAO KULKARNI.


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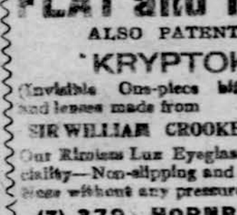

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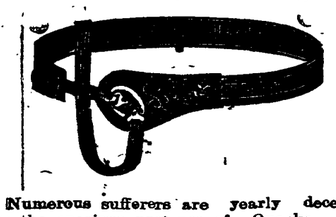
## Beware for your Rupture



Numerous sufferers are yearly deceived by the specious pretence of Quacks who will so-called "Certain Cures" for Rupture in the guise of ointments, lotions, apparatus, etc., with fancy names. It is safe to say that there is no known medicine, whether applied externally or internally, which can possible cure Hernia. Dr. Bright (known Herniotomist) says: Rupture is not a disease but a displacement due to an accident and the proper treatment is therefore purely Mechanical or Surgical.

Dr. J. D. (Lecturer, King's College, says: In Inguinal the proper truss must be applied to accomplish the cure or to prevent further growth, the apparatus which either of no use or positively injurious.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a flind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Safroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

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## IMPERIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

### SOME IMPRESSIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

Since the Rowlatt Act and its sequel the Legislative Council met in Delhi, yesterday with the usual decorum and ceremonious sobriety but without any enthusiasm on the part of the non-officials and with utter lack of confident cheerfulness on the part of the die-hard bureaucrats. The entire proceedings were humdrum to the point of boredom. Everyone present felt as if the Council had met to perform obsequies of some sort and a note of apologetic special pleading full of carefully phrased caution from the bureaucracy and a sort of fulsomeness from the Moderate speakers seemed to dominate everything. To begin with, the gallery was thin and after lunch almost empty and the gallery is the index of popular or official interest. Then there were notable gaps among the non-officials such as Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Pandit Malaviya. Sir Claude Hill had a good nap over the proceedings and the late champion of the Bombay bar appeared less fidgety than usual. Sir George Barnes had an air of self-importance, while the Hon. Mr. Shafi sandwiched between Sir William Vincent and Mr. Hailey had too much of ready and one thought, unnecessary smile spread all over his face. Sir William Vincent seems to have lost much colour and struck one as suffering from some secret gnawing at heart arising from the consciousness of power slipping away. There was no change in Sir Arthur Anderson who sat grave and quiet. Of the whole Government phalanx Mr. Sharp struck me as a conscientious and serious bureaucrat who had reconciled himself to the coming changes for he clapped at the commonplaces of political cant and refrained from laughing at jokes. He looked somewhat lonely as his friend and co-worker having leapt forward to the front bench somewhat unexpectedly, for Mr. Hailey sat with head bowed and eyes glued on vacant space between tomes of official documents just in front of Mr. Sharp. Others with the exception of Sir William Marris, a prototype in a diminished scale of old Sir Herbert Risley whose like has never graced the Government benches played their appointed role.

### Mr. Sinha's Resolution.

Mr. S. Sinha among the non-officials rescued the Council from the abject weariness by bringing forward his resolution thanking the Sovereign for the Royal Proclamation. He can never quite divert himself of his quasi-editorial humour but Mr. Sinha was never born to be an orator. He said all that was suitable confining himself to the text of gratitude of the Sovereign. Much careful manipulation and anxious semi-social friendly advice had guarded against any unpleasantness and although the Royal Proclamation was an equivalent of H. M. the King's speech to Parliament calling for an address covering all executive and administrative grievances from the non-officials, the occasion was so carefully stage-managed that all the voices rang in a chorus of thanks devoid of manliness on the non-official side and of genuine response on the other side. Mr. Patel and Mr. Khaparde withdrew from the meeting and Mr. Shastri sat through the proceedings reticent and I may add, dignified neither running away from the Council nor troubling himself to speak and I believe, he rather broke the tradition of Surrendra—Shastri—Sapru triumvirate still most conspicious and favoured in the Council. They are always listened to with attention by all.

### Mr. S. N. Bannerjea,

Surrendra Babu followed Mr. Sinha and believing with Mr. Edmund Burke in prudence as a sovereign quality of statesmanship came down on Mr. Sinha for a serious omission. His Excellency and some other gentlemen had been instrumental in the legislation of the Reform Act and had helped the dawn of the New Era and the proposer of the resolution had failed to lavish praises on them. Gratitude, I believe, must be the Sovereign factor of prudence according to Surendra Babu. However, cheers came like torrents and Surendra Babu drew himself up to his full height-literary and political in complete satisfaction for having brought of a master stroke of political genius or political bravery. Man after man rose to shower on Babu Surandranath unmeasured praise of his sagacity and political capacity. Mr. Sinha, however, supplied a rational retort in the end. I must say that Mr. Sinha was badly cornered and wriggled out with courage and tact by pointing out that his resolution aimed at a specified end and Mr. Bannerjea's suggestion was foreign to its scope.

### Mr. Crum's Assurance,

Messrs. Crum and Patton assured Indians of co-operation and they held out on behalf of the communities they represented the hand of responsive co-operation and Dr. Sapru appropriately acknowledged their readiness and assured them of reciprocation on behalf of the non-officials.

Mr. Sharma's performance was as usual extempore, polite and colourless. He spoke with the obvious consciousness of some impending event. I cannot prophesy but I feel that Mr. Sharma has a future of some sort. Dr. Sapru spoke as fully as Sir William Marris and I thought they divided the honours of the day between themselves barring, of course, Mr. Banerjea. Curiously enough, each succeeding speaker referred to Mr. Bannerjea's performance. By the way Dr. Sapru too has a future and an assured one.

### Mr. Aiyangar,

Before Mr. Sinha wound up the one-sided debate, for there could be no two sides to it in the Council despite Bolshevik attempts to capture Indian leaders as is somewhat insanely believed in certain quarters. Mr. Aiyangar read out his carefully-worded speech which I thought breathed a spirit of strongly anti-Bolshevik ideals. He declared that India was shocked to find that Germany had signed away the sacred person of her ex-Emperor. That, indeed, is the limit of Indian devotion to the conception of the sanctity of any Sovereign's person. I noticed, Mr. Muddiman startle up from his secretarial pasture in the middle of the Council room and turn his spectacled face towards his Excellency as much as to say, "What do you think of that?" Mr. Aiyangar struck me as a little too eager to maintain the position of the famous nineteen as a token of Nationalist pugnacity. Some of his phrases betrayed self-imposed restraint and would have been better for freer expression, but he is a friend of everybody.

I have omitted to say that Mr. Chanda asked no feller than eleven questions in the morning including one regarding keeping Lala Shankarlal in a solitary cell while he was an under-trial prisoner.

The Council meets again on Wednesday, but nobody expects any excitement or even ordinary animation. The Council wears a look too solemn to indicate life and truly enough the present Council and constitution are in their last gasps.

## KARNATAK LETTER.

### EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 28.

All lovers of India's progress will be glad to learn of the new awakening among the Canarese districts of the Bombay Presidency. A new life is pulsating in the hearts of all thoughtful and patriotic Karnatics. The people had been used to bear silently a number of hardships and indignities. But now the people are astir and with a view to formulate and focus public opinion on important topics of the day and to ventilate the people's grievances serious endeavours are made to inaugurate an All-Karnatak Conference. A preliminary meeting was held recently at Hubli and it is here the first session will meet in the coming summer vacation. All Hail!

KARNATAK EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Karnatak Education Society's College-Scheme has been engaging the serious attention of the Karnatak public for the last six months. Their preparations in this connexion have been it is understood pronounced to be quite satisfactory, and with a view to remove all the vestiges of doubt and apprehensions real or supposed whether the Government institutions would be affected adversely the Karnatic public have been holding meetings at important centres like Hubli, Belgaum and Bijapur aming others and resolutions of sympathy with the Society's endeavours are being despatched to the authorities concerned. The province has been really ripe for two compact colleges and hence it is hoped the University and Government would see the way to favour this first endeavou on the part of the Karnatic people in the field of higher education.

WRANGLER KATTI'S ARRIVAL.

The Society must really be congratulated upon having secured the brilliant services of Wrangler P. S. Katti. No better choice could have been made for the Principal's post of its proposed college. Wrangler Katti has had a distinguished university career here and at Cambridge, and after a stay of seven years in England he returned to India on the 15th instant to join the Karnatak Education Society. A public meeting of the Karnatik residents of Bombay was held in the Wilson College under the presidency of Dr. Mackichan when speeches of welcome were delivered by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Dr. Nadagir among others. The Karnatic Social Club and students in Poona presented him with an address under the presidency of Hon. Mr. Paranjpye. He was also most enthusiastically received at Belgaum, Chikadi, Khanapur and other station on his way to Dharwar and a brilliant reception awaited him at Dharwar station. A crowded public meeting attended by over 2000 men was held in the Victoria High School to accord to him a warm and cordial welcome on his first arrival in Dharwar. His brilliant abilities have been deeply appreciated and his zeal and self-sacrifice have gone hence o every one who has seen and heard him. Some more receptions on behalf of various institutions are contemplated.

## DURBAR IN INDORE.

### VILLAGE PANCHAYETS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

(Associated Press.)

INDORE, Feb. 1.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the accession day of his Highness the Maharaja, a durbar was held in the palace when announcements were made regarding the passing of acts introducing an equal number of elected members in the city municipality, with wide franchise including women and establishing village panchayets with an elected majority members.

Members of the public were specially invited to be present at the time of the announcements.

Members of the business community also resolved to inaugurate a bank with a capital of one crore of rupees substantially aided by the State.


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This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [13s. 4d.]

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—
Kathiawar.
[India.]

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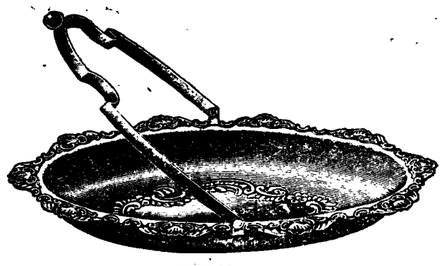

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## PLIGHT OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request the hospitality of your valuable columns to ventilate a long standing grievance and may I hope that you will lend your powerful support in espousing a very worthy cause, or else, I am afraid, I shall be crying in the wilderness.

That the present economic conditions due to the War have raised the prices of every necessity of life to an unprecedented degree is unquestionable. For five years non-gazetted and other ministerial officers of Goverament have struggled for very existence, groaning under the weight of the additional worries that abnormal prices and a depleted bank account have entailed. For five long weary years they have fought to keep the wolf from the door, but during all those dark days that the titanic war, the greatest in the history of all times raged trumphantly in the West, they have resigned themselves to the inevitable without a murmur.

The heavy clouds of war that cast their gloomy shadows over the whole globe have now given place to the mists of Peace, but peace, however, does not reign in those homes where grim pennry and bankruptcy stare like spectres through every door and window.

Is it too much to ask Government now that victory has come to the Allies, to compensate its employees and in a spirit of liberality for the abnormal prices that have prevailed for many years and which are not likely to become stabilized for years to come.

The prices of things have slowly mounted up till they are now 3 or 4 times above pre-war prices but the salaries of Government employees have remained uncharged.

The slight measure of relief granted to the lower paid Government servants in the shape of a 30 per cent. War allowance, when prices are really 300 per cent. higher has, of course, been anything but sufficient, but there are other officers on salary above Rs. 100 who have been equally affected by the high prices that have prevailed and who have received no relief whatsoever.

Firms and other commercial institutions have granted bonuses, or increased rates of pay to their employees e.g., the Eastern Telegraph Co., but Government servants have just had to look on.

A persual of the daily papers show that Telegraph Associations all over India are agitating for increase of pay and special city allowances. I trust that Government when considering any scheme for the amelioration their condition, will at the same time consider the needs of all Government servants. In order to relieve the very distressing conditions of the present it is necessary that a special allowance on a liberal scale and with retrospective effect should be given to all Government employees drawing a salary of Rs. 300 or less.

Instead of elaborating schemes for revision of pay, which will probably take years to mature, Government, might, in order to relieve at once an acute situation, obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to a general increase of 50 per cent. in the pay of all Government servants and to the grant of a special Bombay City allowance.

It is to be hoped that his Excellency the Governor, who has always shown his sympathy for the strikers and taken up the cudgels for them, will now show his sympathy in a practical form for those men whose destinies he controls.—Yours, etc.,

ANGLO-INDIAN.

## HOW NEW COMPANIES ARE FLOATED.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter and business announcement of Messrs. Birla Bros deserve more than passing attention. Evidently, they had been arranging to float a Swadeshi Steam Navigation Co.. and in fact received applications and amounts from intending shareholders. They were then reckoning on a return of 30 per cent. on their capital. They had their calculations based for the whole year's profit on

(a) the price of steamers,
(b) the rate of exchange,
(c) the rate of freight,
(d) the ratings of Captain and Crew, an
(e) the price of coal and stores, as they were ruling six months ago. To-day they find that

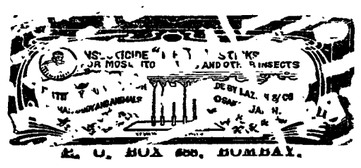
(a) the price of ships is going up,
(b) the rate of exchange stand at 2/4,
(c) the freight is fast going down,
(d) the ratings of Captain and Crew, and increasing, and
(e) the prices of stores are considerable.

Thus the present state of affairs completely upsets their calculations, and reduces their profit to less than 10 per cent. per annum. Messrs. Birla Brothers, with unusual and admirable courage, have placed the present position of their scheme before the intending shareholders in a correct and clear form, and have even decided to return the application amounts, that they have received. Will they with equal candour say, whether they had obtained expert shipping advice, when they hatched the scheme, and if so, how were eventualities overlooked?

There are quite a number of other new concerns in our midst, that have given in their prospectus forecasts of large profits said to be based on the conditions prevailing last year, and these companies should also have the courage to revise their figures, return the application money, where the need be, and thus save the investor from heavy loss and the Swadeshism from a severe crash. So far, we say, Bravo, Birla Brothers. And so far we wish, that other promoters similarly placed, may follow their bold example.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Karachi, Jan. 20. z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Glaxo is a complete food and is therefore not only the best but also the most economical, because no added milk or cream is required. By simply adding boiling water to Glaxo, a pure, enriched, germ-free milk is instantly prepared containing everything baby needs to make him big and strong.

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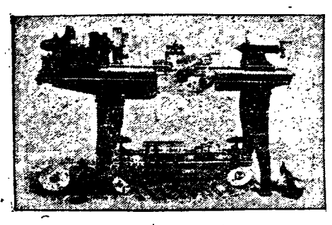

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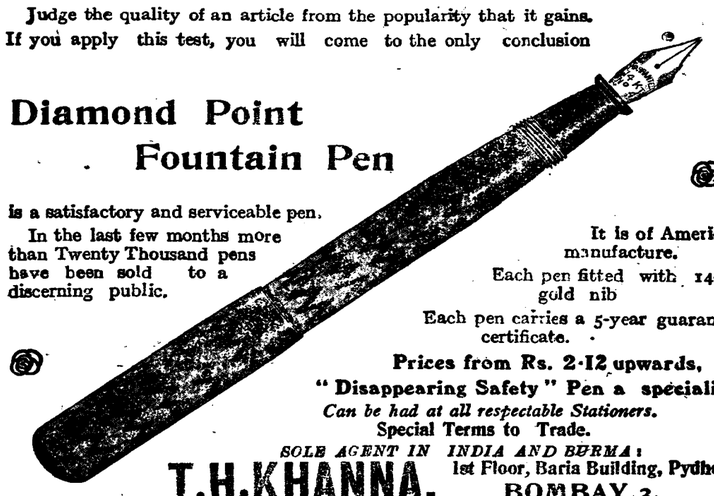

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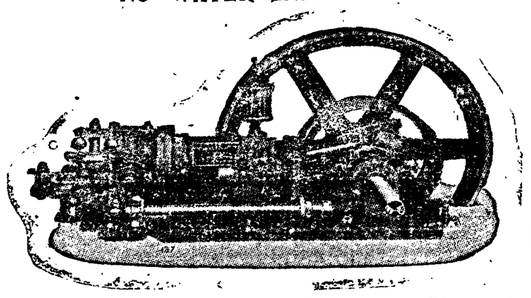

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## HIS EXPERIENCES IN JAIL.

### INTERVIEW WITH MR. B. MARIWALLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 27.

Mr. Mariwalla, who has been released from Jail, owing to the Royal Proclamation, has been very busy these days paying and returning visits. Several men and women, old and young, who are unknown to him, go to his house to pay their respects to a man, whose conduct throughout the trial and afterwards had been thoroughly honorable, upright and patriotic. I took occasion to see him and congratulate him on his release, a few months earlier than anticipated, and asked him to tell me what all were his experiences in Jail. He seems to have developed a philosophic temperament for I was unprepared for the following answer he made:—

"It all depends, you know, on the temperament of a man and the discipline to which he subjects his mind and body. I did not consider the prison as prison at all. To me, it was a Brahmacharya Ashrama, of course not of my choosing."

"Prison House—A Brahmacharya Ashrama!! Please explain yourself my friend," I interposed.

"Well, I was given the Langoti, coarse clothes, a coarse spare diet, a cold, hard bed on the ground; I was my own Dhobi; I cleaned my own utensils, and bathed in cold water. Is this not Brahamacharya?"

"Yes, I understand, and your cell was a temple to you."

"Certainly" he said.

"I admire your Satyagrahi spirit but I want to get down to cold, hard facts about the way political prisoners are generally treated, in view of the itinerary of the Jail Commission" I asked.

"AN ORDINARY CRIMINAL."

"I can only speak about myself. I was considered a criminal of the ordinary type; I was, therefore, in the beginning flung into one of the dark, damp, dreary dungeons called the 'Dus Andhari' in Karachi Jail, where I had murderers as my associates. They even wanted to deprive me of my spectacles, without which I could not see and do no work. I refused to comply with the order and said they could remove them themselves if they wanted, but I must warn them that if they did so, I should surely resort to Satyagraha by refusing to take my food."

"What food did you get, may I know?"

"The same that an ordinary thief is given. For some days my 'dall' and rice were not only very dirty and full of smal stones but had even small worms in them. Fresh grass is much better than what they call vegetable in the jail. I tell you, not even a dog will care to smell such a vegetable. But on the *Hazuri* day, which is Friday, on which the Medical Officer comes on his rounds, we were given a substance which could be called a vegetable."

"Did you not complain?"

"Yes, I did. And my food was ordered to be cooked separately."

AT THE SPINNING WHEEL.

"What was the work you were asked to do?"

"I was given a spinning wheel. I had to work from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. The work in itself was good but the task which I was required to give by 4 p.m. not only made it very rigorous but even torturious. I asked for more agreeable work.

"What did the Jailor say?"

"No, you must do and finish what you are given to do; or you will be punished was the reply of the Deputy Jailor.

"In what way?"

"The Deputy Jailor replied I would either be given grinding; or made to perform what Indian Gymnasts call the exercise "Bhaskies" (sitting and rising) with iron balls in hand."

"Tell me, please, what in your opinion should be the sort of treatment meted out to political prisoners?"

"They must be treated as Undertrial prisoners are treated; that explains all that is in my mind clearly. They ought to be kept separately from other criminals. In other words, they must be treated as political prisoners are treated in England and America."

RACIAL DISTINCTION.

I asked Mr. Mariwalla whether they differentiated in jail between European and Indian prisoners. He said, "Most certainly yes." I requested him to give me an instance within his knowledge, He told me a European prisoner was sent to jail who stole cycles. This man was allowed to wear socks, shoes, and hat, he had a comb and a razor to shave himself. He had a pair of clothes, a pair of towels, a cushion to sleep on, there was a washerman to wash his clothes, and some other man to clean his utensils. He was given the work of ball-rolling, which was the easiest work in the jail. His food consisted of three vegetables including meat. In a word the white man has an army of servants outside and an army of servants in jail.

"Did you write anything in jail?"

"I had a great desire to write on the Vedanta Philosophy. But I was refused paper and pencil, but I was given a slate and pen. I composed a few prayers and wrote a few poems".

I thanked Mr. Mariwalla for this interview and inquired to know what his future programme was. He said he would visit Mahatma Gandhi before deciding the programme of his future work. He told me he was as confirmed a Satyagrahi as ever he was. He says Satyagraha alone would save the world from war and violence and uplift India. He considers Satyagraha as the message of the twentieth century to the world. His contemplations in jail have confirmed for ever his view that Satyagraha, individual and communal, should take precedence over Home Rule.

I returned home impressed, more than ever, with the geniality and sincerity of the person, whom it has been my pleasure to interview.


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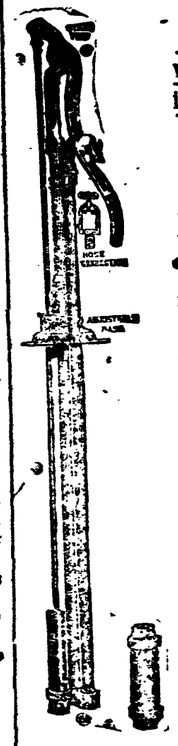

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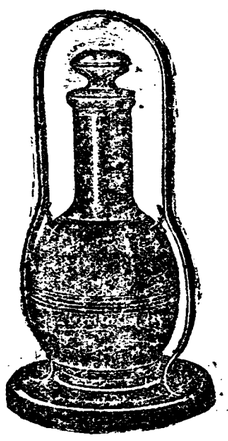

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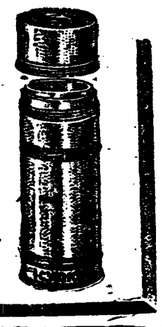

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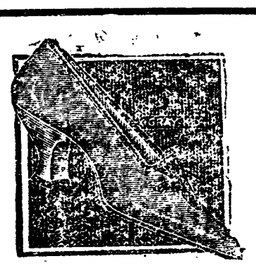

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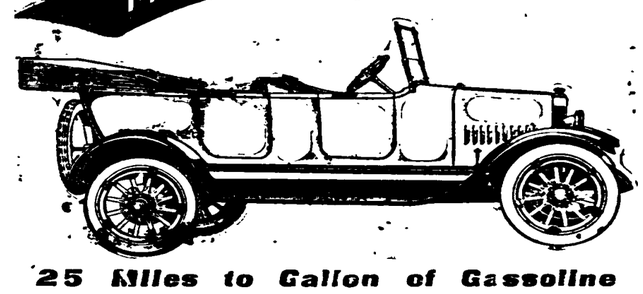

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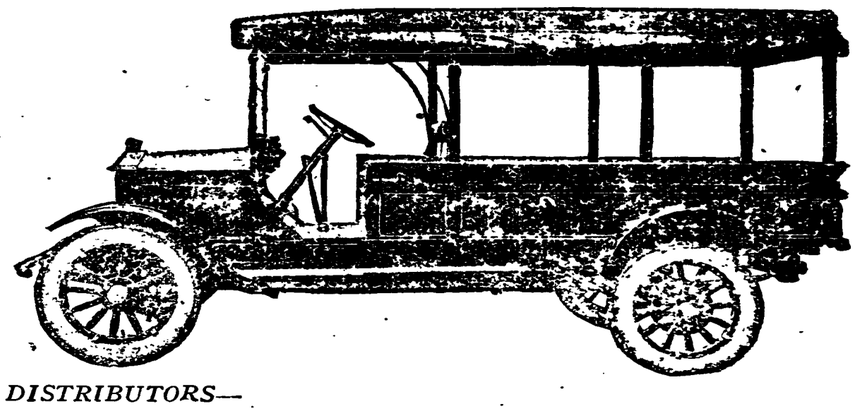

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